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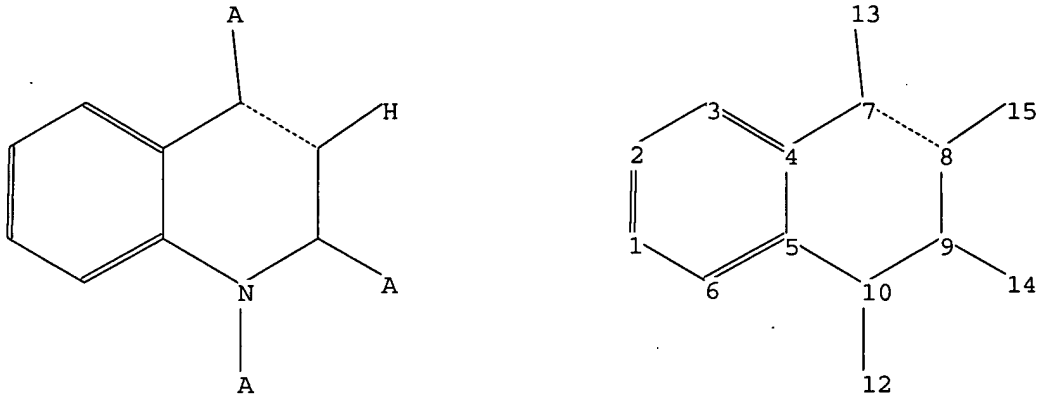

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ring nodes :
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12 13 14
chain bonds :
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ring bonds :
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exact/norm bonds :
4-7 5-10 7-8 7-13 8-9 9-10 9-14 10-12
exact bonds :
8-15
normalized bonds :
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G1:C,N

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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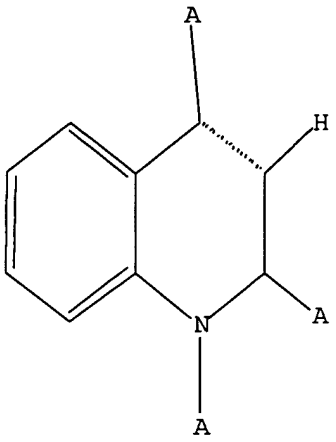

G1 C,N

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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<  16.3% PROCESSED  400000 ITERATIONS                          2109 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.10

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **INCOMPLETE**
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L3         2109 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file ca

=> s l3
L4           61 L3

=> s pharm? or drug? or treat?
        515413 PHARM?
        715304 DRUG?
       3118504 TREAT?
L5     3844183 PHARM? OR DRUG? OR TREAT?

=> s l4 and l5
L6           23 L4 AND L5

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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:430513 CA
TITLE: Polyproline and the "spectroscopic ruler" revisited with single-molecule fluorescence
AUTHOR(S): Schuler, Benjamin; Lipman, Everett A.; Steinbach, Peter J.; Kumke, Michael; Eaton, William A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Chemical Physics, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2005), 102(8), 2754-2759
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

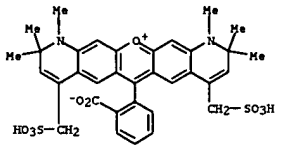
AB To determine whether Foerster resonance energy transfer (FRET) measurements can provide quant. distance information in single-mol. fluorescence expts. on polypeptides, we measured FRET efficiency distributions for donor and acceptor dyes attached to the ends of freely diffusing polyproline mols. of various lengths. The observed mean FRET efficiencies agree with those determined from ensemble lifetime measurements but differ considerably from the values expected from Foerster theory, with polyproline treated as a rigid rod. At donor-acceptor distances much less than the Foerster radius R0, the observed efficiencies are lower than predicted, whereas at distances comparable to and greater than R0, they are much higher. Two possible contributions to the former are incomplete orientational averaging during the donor lifetime and, because of the large size of the dyes, breakdown of the point-dipole approximation assumed in Foerster theory. End-to-end distance distributions and correlation times obtained from Langevin mol. dynamics simulations suggest that the differences for the longer polyproline peptides can be explained by chain bending, which considerably shortens the donor-acceptor distances.

IT 850563-95-0
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(determination of quant. distance information in single-mol. fluorescence expts. on polypeptides by measuring FRET efficiency distributions for donor and acceptor dyes attached to polyprolines)

RN 850563-95-0 CA
CN L-Cysteine, N-[3(or 4)-carboxy-4(or 3)-[1,2,10,11-tetrahydro-1,2,2,10,10,11-hexamethyl-4,8-bis(sulfomethyl)pyrano[3,2-g:5,6-g']diquinolin-13-ium-6-yl]benzoyl]glycyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-S-[1-[5-[[3(or 4)-carboxy-4(or 3)-(3,6-diamino-4,5-disulfoxanthylium-9-yl)benzoyl]amino]pentyl]-2,5-dioxo-3-pyrrolidinyl]-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



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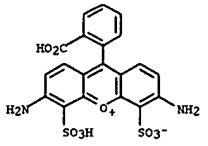
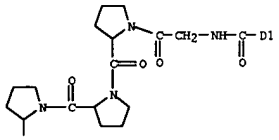
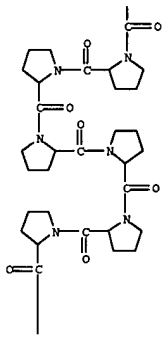




L6 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 3-A



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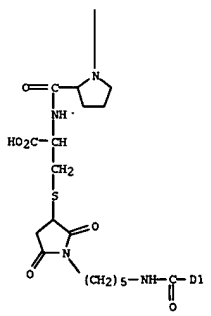


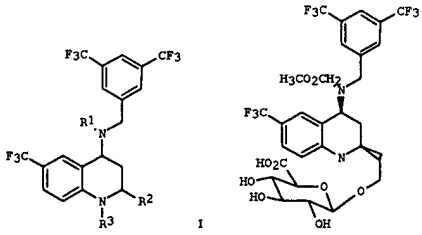
REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:392602 CA
TITLE: Preparation of quinoline glucuronides as cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitors and metabolites
INVENTOR(S): Dalvie, Deepak Kamalnath; Ruggeri, Roger Benjamin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005033082	A2	20050414	WO 2004-IB3054	20040920
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-507385P P 20030930
GI



I II

AB Compds. I were prepared, wherein R1 is -CO2CH3 or -H; R2 is -CH2CH3, -CH2CH2OH, -CH2CO2H, -CH2CO2A, and - CH2CH2OA; wherein A is 3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydropyran-2-carboxylic acid; and R3 is -H, -CO2CH2CH3, -CO2CH2CH2OH, -CO2CH2CO2H, - CO2CH2CH2OA and -CO2CH2CO2A; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said compound with the proviso that if R1 is -CO2CH and R3 is -H, then R2 is not -CH2CH3, -CH2CH2OH, or -CH2CO2H; if R1 is -CO2CH3 and R3 is -CO2CH2CH3, then R2 is not -CH2CH3, -CH2CH2OH, or -CH2CO2H; and if R1 is -CO2CH3 and R2 is -CH2CH3, then R3 is not -CO2CH2CH2OH, or -CO2CH2CO2H, resulting from the administration of torcetrapib to a mammal, and the use of such compds. as an indicator or

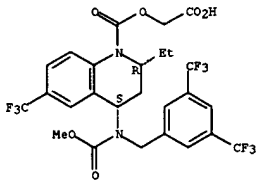
L6 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
bio-marker to the presence or exposure of torcetrapib in the plasma of a mammal including humans. The invention is also directed to cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitors, **pharmaceutical** compns. contg. such inhibitors and the use of such inhibitors to elevate cert in plasma lipid levels, including high d. lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol and t lower certain other plasma lipid levels, such as low d. lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, uronic acid II was prepd. as cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitor. Title compds. are useful for the **treatment** and correction of the various dyslipidemias obsd. to be assocd. with the development and incidence of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease, including hypo-α-lipoproteinemia, hyper-β-lipoproteinemia, hypertriglyceridemia, and hypercholesterolemia.

IT **849818-41-3P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinoline glucuronides as cholesteryl ester transfer protein
Cetp inhibitors and metabolites)

RN 849818-41-3 CA

CN 1(2H)-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 4-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl](methoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-ethyl-3,4-dihydro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-, carboxymethyl ester, (2R,4S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L6 ANSWER 3 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:261386 CA

TITLE: Use of Quinolinium Salts in Parallel Synthesis for the Preparation of 4-Amino-2-alkyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline

AUTHOR(S): Bazin, Marc; Kuhn, Cyrille

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Pfizer Global Research & Development, Research Technology Center, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2005), 7(2), 302-308
CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

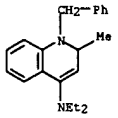
LANGUAGE: English

AB Compds. of **pharmacol.** interest containing a 4-amino-2-alkyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline core structure were prepared starting from 4-chloroquinoline. This has been executed both in solution with a 1-benzyl-4-chloroquinolinium salt and on a solid support with a 1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl-PS)-4-chloroquinolinium resin as key intermediates. Diversification of such intermediates was accomplished through N-arylation of position 4 and subsequent nucleophilic addition of Grignard reagents of position 2 to deliver the expected 4-amino-2-alkyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines in 20-60% yields. The methods described within clearly demonstrate that the quinolinium salts are very efficient intermediates for parallel synthesis.

IT **845883-57-0P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 4-amino-2-alkyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines from 4-chloroquinoline by amination and nucleophilic addition of Grignard reagents to quinolinium salts both in solution phase and solid phase)

RN 845883-57-0 CA

CN 4-Quinolinamine, N,N-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-2-methyl-1-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:240421 CA

TITLE: Preparation of N-(4-sulfamoylphenyl) amides as inhibitors of voltage-gated sodium channels

INVENTOR(S): Gonzales, Jesus E., III; Termin, Andreas P.; Martinborough, Esther; Zimmerman, Nicole

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 332 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005013914	A2	20050217	WO 2004-US25827	20040809
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-493659P P 20030808
US 2004-584717P P 20040704

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:240421

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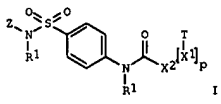

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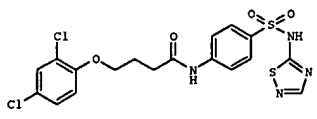


II

AB The title compds. I [R1 = H, (un)substituted alkyl; X1 = O, S, (un)substituted NH; p = 0-1; X2 = (un)substituted alkylene; Z = thiazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, etc.; T = (un)substituted Ph, 8-14 membered (non)aromatic bicyclic or tricyclic ring having 0-5 heteroatoms selected from
O, S, N, NH, SO, SO2, etc.], useful as inhibitors of voltage-gated sodium

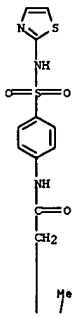
L6 ANSWER 4 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
channels, were prepd. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II, starting from 2,4-dichlorophenol and Et 4-bromobutyrate, was given. The compds. I were found to inhibit voltage-gated sodium channels at 25.0 μM or less. The invention also provides **pharmaceutically** acceptable compns. comprising the compds. I and methods of using the compns. in the **treatment** of various disorders.

IT **845263-37-8P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N-(4-sulfamoylphenyl) amides as inhibitors of voltage-gated
sodium channels)

RN 845263-37-8 CA

CN 1(2H)-Quinolineacetamide, 3,4-dihydro-2,2,4,7-tetramethyl-N-[4-[(2-thiazolylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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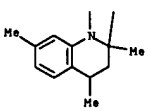

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:176711 CA

TITLE: N-Substituted 4-aminotetrahydroquinolines with CRTH2 and PGD2 receptor activity, and their preparation, **pharmaceutical** compositions, and use as asthma and allergic inflammation modulators

INVENTOR(S): Inman, Wayne D.; Liu, Jiwen; Medina, Julio C.; Miao, Shichang; Tang, Hua Lucy

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tularik Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005007094	A2	20050127	WO 2004-US21735	20040707
WO 2005007094	A3	20050407		
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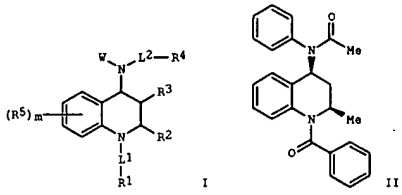
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005038070	A1	20050217	US 2004-887341	20040707

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-485978P P 20030709

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:176711

GI



I

II

AB Compds., **pharmaceutical** compns. and methods are provided that are useful in the **treatment** of inflammatory and immune-related diseases and conditions. In particular, the invention provides compds. which modulate the function and/or expression of proteins involved in atopic diseases, inflammatory conditions and cancer. The subject compds. are tetrahydroquinoline derivs. I [wherein: W = aryl, heteroaryl, (C1-C5)alkyl, or cyclo(C3-C5)alkyl; L1 = CO, SO2, or (C1-C4)alkylene; L2 = single bond, CO, or SO2; R1 = (C1-C5)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C1-C4)alkyl, aryl(C1-C4)alkoxy, aryl(C1-C4)alkenyl, or heteroaryl; R2 and R3 = (independently) H or (C1-C5)alkyl; R4 = (C1-C5)alkyl, aryl(C1-C4)alkyl, cyclo(C3-C5)alkyl(C1-C4)alkyl, hydroxy(C1-C4)alkyl, (C1-C4)alkoxy(C1-C4)alkyl, amino(C1-C4)alkyl, (C1-C4)alkylamino(C1-C4)alkyl, di(C1-C4)alkylamino(C1-C4)alkyl, carboxy(C1-C4)alkyl, (C1-C4)alkoxycarbonyl(C1-C4)alkyl, carbamoyl(C1-C4)alkyl and carboxy(C2-C4)alkenyl; each R5 = (independently) halo, (C1-C8)alkyl, (C1-C4)alkoxy, thio(C1-C4)alkoxy, amino, (C1-C4)alkylamino, di(C1-C4)alkylamino, halo(C1-C4)alkyl, halo(C1-C4)alkoxy, cyano, nitro, CO2R', CONR'R'', C(O)R', OC(O)R', OC(O)NR'R'', NR''C(O)R', NR''CO2R', N(R')C(O)NR''R''', NR'C(NH2):NR'', S(O)R', -SO2R', -SO2NR'R'', N3, or CH(Ph)2; two adjacent R5 may form a 5-, 6-, 7-, or 8-membered fused ring contg. the attached C atoms and 0-2 addnl. N/O/S heteroatoms; R', R'', and R''' = (independently) H, (C1-C5)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C1-C4)alkyl, or heteroaryl; optionally, when R' and R'' or R'' and R''' are attached to the same N atom, then R' and R'' or R'' and R''' may be combined to form a 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-membered ring contg. the attachment N atom and 0-2 addnl. N/O/S heteroatoms; m is 0-4; with approx. 56 specific exceptions when claimed per se]. Several synthetic examples are given. For instance, cyclocondensation of aniline with acetaldehyde gave a mixt. of cis-2-methyl-4-(phenylamino)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline and its trans isomer. This compd. underwent a sequence of N-benzoylation with PhCOCl, deprotonation with NaH in THF, and N-acetylation with AcBr, to give invention compd. II. This compd. had an IC50 of < 0.04 μM in a human CRTH2 binding assay.

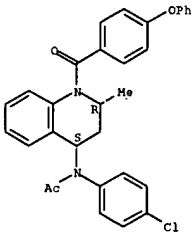
IT **832747-99-6P**, cis-1-(4-Phenoxybenzoyl)-2-methyl-4-[N-acetyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl)amino]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of N-substituted aminotetrahydroquinolines with CRTH2 and PGD2 receptor activities as asthma and allergic inflammation modulators)

RN 832747-99-6 CA

CN Acetamide, N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-[(2R,4S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1-(4-phenoxybenzoyl)-4-quinolinyl]-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L6 ANSWER 6 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:76184 CA

TITLE: Fluorescent dyes based on polymethines for use in optical measurement

INVENTOR(S): Czerney, Peter; Wenzel, Matthias; Schweder, Bernd; Lehmann, Frank

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dyomics GmbH, Germany

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 310,206.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004260093	A1	20041223	US 2004-846789	20040514
US 2003165942	A1	20030904	US 2002-310206	20021205
EP 1535969	A2	20050601	EP 2004-28161	20041126
EP 1535969	A3	20050608		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR, IS, YU			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-310206 A2 20021205
DE 2003-10356130 A 20031128
DE 2001-10160524 A 20011205

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:76184

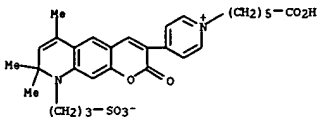
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to fluorescent dyes (fluorophores) based on polymethines for use in optical measurement and detection procedures, in particular those employing fluorescence, for example in medicine, in **pharmacol.** and in the biol., materials and environmental sciences. The objective was to create fluorophores based on polymethines that have a large Stokes shift, high photostability, long storage life and a high fluorescent quantum yield, and that can be excited in the simplest possible manner by white-light sources or laser radiation in the UV, visible or NIR spectral region. According to the invention dyes on the basis of polymethines having the general formulas I, II or III are employed (e.g., 1-(5-carboxypentyl)-2-[(1E)-2-(7-diethylamino-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl)vinyl]pyridinium bromide). The R1-R12 are the same or different and represent in each case H, Cl, Br, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkyloxy, alkylmercapto, aryloxy, arylmercapto, heteroaryloxy, heteroarylmercapto or cyano groups, one or more alkyl-substituted or cyclic amino functions, each having at most 12 carbon atoms, one or more hydroxy functions. The X-Y represent O, S, Se, Te or the structural element (CR2)n, NR or SO2, wherein R represents equal or different of the functions of R1-R12, and n is 1-4. The Z represents the group (CR2)p, wherein R represents equal or different groups of R1-R12, -(CH2)r-COOH or -(CH2)r-SO3H, or their dissociable salts, p is 1-4 and r is 1-7, or a combination of any of these groups, and m is 0-3.

IT **611785-95-2P**, 1-(5-Carboxypentyl)-4-[5, 7, 7-trimethyl-2-oxo-8-(3 propylsulfonato)-7, 8-dihydro-2H-1-oxa-8-aza-anthracene-3-yl] pyridinium betaine
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
(prodn. of fluorescent dyes (fluorophores) based on polymethines for use in optical measurement)
RN 811785-95-2 CA
CN Pyridinium, 1-(5-carboxypentyl)-4-[8,9-dihydro-6,8,8-trimethyl-2-oxo-9-(3-sulfopropyl)-2H-pyrano[3,2-g]quinolin-3-yl]-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

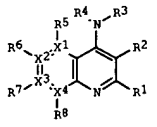


L6 ANSWER 7 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:366138 CA
TITLE: Preparation of aminoquinoline compounds for treating inflammatory and immune diseases
INVENTOR(S): Lin, Chu-Chung; Liu, Jen-Fuh; Chang, Chih-Wei; Chen, Shu-Jen; Xiang, Yibin; Cheng, Pei-Chin; Jan, Jiing-Jyh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiwan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 52 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004209902	A1	20041021	US 2004-819646	20040406
WO 2004091485	A2	20041028	WO 2004-US10695	20040406
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005070573	A1	20050331	US 2004-953937	20040929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-462495P P 20030411
US 2004-551750P P 20040309
US 2004-819646 A2 20040406
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:366138
GI

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



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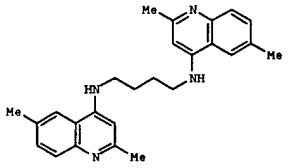
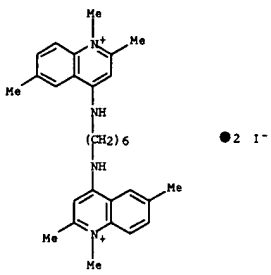


II

AB This invention relates to **treating** inflammatory and immune diseases with certain aminoquinoline compds. such as I [X1-X4 = C, N, S, O, (un)substituted CH, or a single bond; R1, R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; or R1 and R2 together form (hetero)cycloalkyl; R3, R4 = H, AN(B)D; R5-R8 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; A = alkyl optionally containing 1-6 heteroatoms, alkenyl optionally containing 1-6 heteroatoms, alkynyl optionally
containing 1-6 heteroatoms, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; B = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; or B and A together are heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl; D = H, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.] that bind to CXCR3 receptors. One hundred ninety compds. I were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II, starting from 4-methylaniline and Et acetoacetate, was given. All exemplified compds. I were tested for their efficacy in blocking activation of CXCR3 using a DELFIA GTP-binding kit. Unexpectedly, 92 compds. I showed IC50 values lower than 1 μM, 33 compds. showed IC50 values between 1 μM and 5 μM, and 30 compds. showed IC50 values between 5 μM and 10 μM. The **pharmaceutical** composition comprising the compound I is claimed.
IT **778633-34-4P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of aminoquinoline compds. for **treating** inflammatory and immune diseases)
RN 778633-34-4 CA
CN Quinolinium, 4,4'-(1,6-hexanediyldiimino)bis[1,2,6-trimethyl-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L6 ANSWER 8 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:314351 CA
TITLE: Preparation of 1,2,4-substituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- and 1,2 dihydro-quinoline and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinoxaline derivatives as cetp inhibitors for the treatment of atherosclerosis and obesity
INVENTOR(S): Chang, George; Didiuk, Mary Theresa; Finneman, Jari Ilmari; Garigipati, Ravi Shanker; Kelley, Ryan Michael; Perry, David Austen; Ruggeri, Roger Benjamin; Bechle, Bruce Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 335 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004085401	A1	20041007	WO 2004-IB836	20040315
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004204450	A1	20041014	US 2004-807838	20040323
NL 1025839	A1	20040930	NL 2004-1025839	20040326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-458274P P	20030328
			US 2004-536217P P	20040114

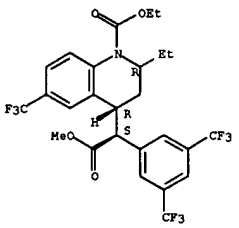
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:314351
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [X = C; J = N or C, wherein when J = C, then the bond between J and X is a single or double bond, if J = N, then the bond between J and X is a single bond; R1 = Y, W-Z or W-Y; Y = (un)substituted, (un)saturated 3-8 membered ring (or bicyclic ring) optionally having 1-4 heteroatoms, or (un)substituted, (un)saturated 1-10 membered straight or branched carbon chain optionally substituted with 1-2 heteroatoms; W = carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, sulfinyl, or sulfonyl; Z = OY, SY, NHY or NY2; R2 = (un)substituted, (un)saturated 1-6 membered alkyl or heteroalkyl chain; R3 = (un)substituted, (un)saturated alkyl or heteroalkyl chain; R4, R5, R6, and R7 independently = H, bond, nitro, etc.; or adjacent combinations of R4, R5, R6, and R7 may optionally be taken together to form (un)substituted,

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
(un)satd. carbocycle or heterocyclic ring], and pharmaceutical compns. contg. such compds. are prepd. and disclosed as cholesteryl ester transfer protein (cetp) inhibitors. Thus, e.g., II was prepd. by reaction of 3,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzoyl chloride with 4-diazo-6,7-dimethoxy-2-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-quinoline-1-carboxylic acid Et ester (prepn. given) in di-Et ether. Methods for bioassaying compds. I are described (no data). The use of I to elevate certain plasma lipid levels, including high d. lipoprotein-cholesterol and to lower certain other plasma lipid levels, such as LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides and accordingly to treat diseases which are exacerbated by low levels of HDL cholesterol and/or high levels of LDL-cholesterol and triglycerides, such as atherosclerosis and cardiovascular diseases in some mammals, including humans is further disclosed.
IT 769127-10-8P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of quinoline and quinoxaline derivs. as cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors)
RN 769127-10-8 CA
CN 4-Quinolineacetic acid, α-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-, methyl ester, (αR,2S,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

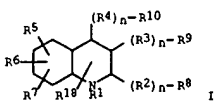


REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:225327 CA
TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinolines as agonists of liver-receptors
INVENTOR(S): Koutnikova, Hana; Marsol, Claire; Sierra, Michael; Klotz, Evelyne; Braun-Egles, Anne; Lehmann, Jueger
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Care X S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004072041	A1	20041209	WO 2004-EP1277	20040211
WO 2004072041	C1	20041028		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2003-360026 A	20030212
			EP 2003-360027 A	20030212
			EP 2003-360028 A	20030212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:225327
GI



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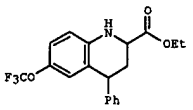
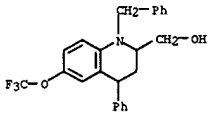


II

AB Title compds. represented by the formula I [wherein R1 = H, (cyclo)alkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, CF3, etc.; R2-R4, R11= independently CH2, (CH2)aA1(CH2)b or (CH2)aA1(CH2)bA2(CH2)c; a, b, c = independently 0-4; A1, A2 = independently CO, O, SO2, etc.; R8-R10, R12 = independently H, amino, alkyl, halo, etc.; R5-R7 = independently (R11)n-R12; n = 0-6; and analogs,

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
derivs., solvates or salts thereof] were prepd. as liver-receptors (LXR) agonists. For example, reaction of 4-trifluoromethoxyphenylamine with vinylbenzene and oxoacetic acid Et ester gave II in 62% yield. Thus, I and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful for the prevention or treatment of hyperlipidemia, obesity, type II diabetes, atherosclerosis, ischemic heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, cerebral vascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, pancreatitis or coronary artery disease (no data).
IT 745818-51-3P, CRX 000930
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of tetrahydroquinolines as agonists of liver-receptors)
RN 745818-51-3 CA
CN 2-Quinolinemethanol, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-phenyl-1-(phenylmethyl)-6-(trifluoromethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

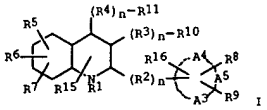


L6 ANSWER 10 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:225325 CA
TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivatives as nuclear receptor modulators
INVENTOR(S): Koutnikova, Hana; Sierra, Michael; Braun-Egles, Anne; Marsol, Claire; Klotz, Evelyne; Lehmann, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Carex S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004072042	A2	20040826	WO 2004-EP1318	20040212
WO 2004072042	A3	20040923		

W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2003-360024 A 20030212
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:225325
GI



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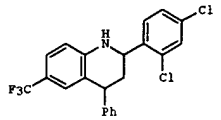
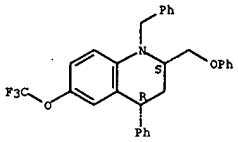


II

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
AB Title compds. represented by the formula I [wherein R1 = H, Cl, F, (cyclo)alkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, CF3, etc.; R2-R4, R13 = independently CH2, (CH2)A1(CH2) or (CH2)A1(CH2)A2(CH2); a, b, c = independently 0-4; A1, A2 = independently CO, O, SO, etc.; R10-R11, R14 = independently H, amino, alkyl, halo, etc.; R8-R9, R16 = independently H, Cl, CF3, (cyclyl)alkyl, etc.; R15 = H, hydroxy, alkyl, carboxylic acid, etc.; R5-R7 = independently (R13)n-R14; n = 0-6; A3-A5 = independently C, N, O, S; and analogs, derivs., solvates or salts thereof] were prepared as liver-receptors (LXR) modulators. For example, reaction of 4-trifluoromethoxyphenylamine with vinylbenzene and 2,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde gave II in 60% yield. I showed binding activity with human LXR-α receptor (Ki = 250-1000 nM) and LXR-β receptor (Ki = 1000-3000 nM), activation of gene implicated in cholesterol efflux, and etc. Thus, I and their **pharmaceutical** compns. are useful for the prevention or **treatment** of hyperlipidemia, obesity, type II diabetes, atherosclerosis, ischemic heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, cerebral vascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, pancreatitis or coronary artery disease.
IT 745073-78-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivs. as liver-receptor modulators)
RN 745073-78-3 CA
CN Quinoline, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-(phenoxymethyl)-4-phenyl-1-(phenylmethyl)-6-(trifluoromethoxy)-, (2S,4R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

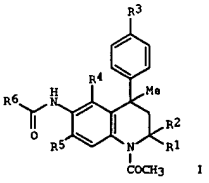


L6 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:106386 CA
TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivatives for fertility regulation
INVENTOR(S): Timmers, Cornelis Marius; Karstens, Willem Frederik Johan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004056780	A2	20040708	WO 2003-EP51025	20031216
WO 2004056780	A3	20040805		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

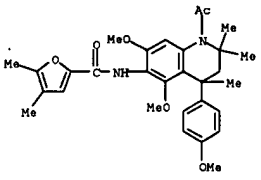
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-102866 A 20021220
US 2002-435040P P 20021220
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:106386
GI



I

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1, R2 = H, Me; R3 = H, HO, (alkylamino)alkoxy, heterocycloalkylalkoxy; R4, R5 = independently H, HO, alkoxy, (un)substituted amino, etc., with provisos; R6 = (hetero)aryl, (hetero)cycloalkyl, alkyl; and **pharmaceutically** acceptable salts thereof] were prepared For example, II, I [R1 = R2 = Me, R3 = R4 = R5 = MeO, R6 = 3-Cl-2,6-(MeO)2], was given in multiple-step synthesis starting from 5,7-dimethoxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline. The prepared title compds. I exhibited an IC50 value of less than 10-5 M in either an agonistic or an antagonistic assay for CHO-FSH in vitro bioactivity.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
Thus, I and their **pharmaceutical** compns. are useful for the manuf. of a medicament for fertility regulation.
IT 717855-02-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of 1-acetyl-2,2,4-trimethyl-4-phenylquinoline derivs. for fertility regulation)
RN 717855-02-2 CA
CN 2-Furancarboxamide, N-[1-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5,7-dimethoxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl]-4,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

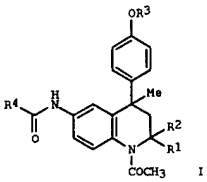


L6 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:106385 CA
TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivatives for fertility regulation
INVENTOR(S): Timmers, Cornelis Marius; Karstens, Willem Frederik Johan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004056779	A2	20040708	WO 2003-EP51024	20031216
WO 2004056779	A3	20040812		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-102865 A 20021220
US 2002-435479P P 20021220
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:106385
GI



I

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1, R2 = H, Me; R3 = heterocycloalkylalkyl, (hetero)arylalkyl, (di)alkylaminocarbonylaminoalkyl, etc.; R4 = (hetero)aryl, (hetero)cycloalkyl, alkyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof] were prepared For example, II, I [R1 = R2 = Me, R3 = Me2N(CH2)2, R4 = biphenyl], was given in multiple-step synthesis

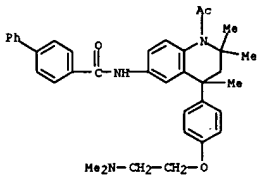
L6 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
starting from (2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinolin-6-yl)carbamic acid tert-Bu ester. The prepd. title compds. I exhibited an IC50 value of less than 10-5 M in either an agonistic or an antagonistic assay for CHO-FSH bioactivity. Thus, I and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful for the manuf. of a medicament for fertility regulation.

IT 717865-74-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of 1-acetyl-2,2,4-trimethyl-4-phenylquinoline derivs. for fertility regulation)

RN 717865-74-2 CA
CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxamide, N-[1-acetyl-4-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 717865-73-1
CMF C37 H41 N3 O3



CM 2

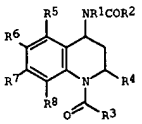
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:106384 CA
TITLE: Preparation of acylaminoquinolines as CRTH2 antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Kuhn, Cyrille; Feru, Frederic; Bazin, Marc; Awad, Mohamed; Goldstein, Steven Wayne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company Llc, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1435356	A1	20040707	EP 2003-290025	20030106

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2003-290025 20030106
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:106384
GI



I

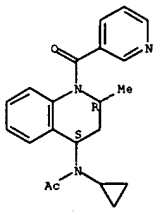
AB Quinolines I [R1 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, cycloalkylalkyl; R2 = (un)substituted alkyl; R3 = cycloalkyl, (un)substituted aryl, heterocyclyl, aralkyl, heterocyclylalkyl; R4 = H, alkyl; R5-R8 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, NO2, CN, SO2Me, (un)substituted SO2NH2, OH, SH, CO2H, CONH2, NH2, NHSO2H, NHCHO, acyl] were prepared for use as CRTH2 antagonists with IC50 < 5μM. Thus, cis-N-(2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide was prepared from 4- chloroquinoline in 6 steps and was treated with 2-thiophenecarbonyl chloride to give I [R1 = Ph, R2, R4 = Me, R3 = 2-thienyl, R5-R8 = H].

IT 681828-40-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(preparation of acylaminoquinolines as CRTH2 antagonists)

RN 681828-40-0 CA
CN Acetamide, N-cyclopropyl-N-[(2R,4S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-4-quinolinyl]-, rel-(+)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Rotation (+). Absolute stereochemistry unknown.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

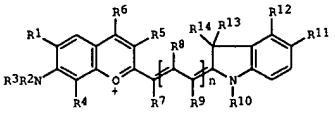


REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

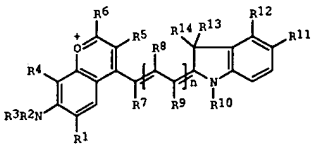
L6 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:39728 CA
TITLE: Hydrophilic fluorescent marker dyes based on benzopyrylo-polymethines
INVENTOR(S): Czerney, Peter; Schweder, Bernd; Wenzel, Matthias; Frank, Wilhelm
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dyomics GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1428858	A1	20040616	EP 2003-28306	20031209
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
DE 10258150	A1	20040708	DE 2002-10258150	20021210
US 2004162423	A1	20040819	US 2003-732928	20031210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10258150 A	20021210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:39728
GI



I



II

AB The title dyes [I and II; R1-R14 = H, alkyl, tert-alkyl, (carboxy)aryl, (hetero)cycloalkyl, alkoxy, OH, NO2, cyano, etc; R1R2, R2R3, R3R4, R5R7, R9R10, R11R12, R12R13 can form (hetero)aliphatic or aromatic ring; ≥1 of R1-R14 can contain solubilizing or ionizable or ionized substituent(s); ≥1 R1-R14 can contain reactive groups for covalent bonding to substrates; n = 0, 1-3; provisos are given] having improved hydrophilicity, increased extinction coeffs. and photo- and storage

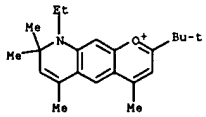
L6 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
stability are useful for optical marking and detn. of amino acids, proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, DNA, RNA, polymers, drugs, etc. For example, adding 75 μL HC(OMe)3 in 1 mL pyridine to a soln. of 180 mg 2-tert-butyl-7-diethylamino-4-methylchromenylium tetrafluoroborate and 242 mg 3-(3-ethoxycarbonylpropyl)-2,3-dimethyl-5-sulfonato-1-(3-sulfonatopropyl)-3H-indolium Na salt in 50 mL Ac2O, stirring the mixt. for 30 min at 140°, evapg. the reaction mixt., refluxing the solid residue in a mixt. of 10 mL acetone and 10 mL of 2 M HCl and neutralizing with NaHCO3 gave 145 mg of carboxypropyl-functional polymethine dye [II; R1 = R4 = R5 = R7 = R8 = R9 = R12 = R13 = H, R2 = R3 = Et, R6 = Me3C, R10 = O3S(CH2)3, R11 = SO3, R14 = Me, n = 1] as Na salt. This (15 mg) was converted to active ester with 4 mg N-hydroxysuccinimide in the presence of 14 mg dicyclohexyl carbodiimide and used to prep. a streptavidin conjugate showing narrowed aggregation bands in UV-Vis spectrum.

IT 704891-94-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(condensation with indolium salt and tri-Me orthoformate; hydrophilic fluorescent marker dyes based on benzopyrylo-polymethines)

RN 704891-94-1 CA
CN Pyrano[3,2-g]quinolin-1-ium, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-9-ethyl-8,9-dihydro-4,6,8,8-tetramethyl-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 704891-93-0
CMF C22 H30 N O



CM 2

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS

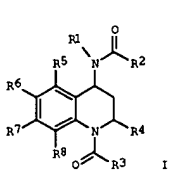
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:375082 CA
TITLE: A preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivatives as CRTH2 antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Kuhn, Cyrille; Feru, Frederic; Bazin, Marc; Awad, Mohamed; Goldstein, Steven Wayne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company LLC, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1413306	A1	20040428	EP 2002-292606	20021021
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
WO 2004035543	A1	20040429	WO 2003-IB4505	20031010
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004132772	A1	20040708	US 2003-688566	20031017
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-292606 A	20021021
			US 2002-434896P P	20021219

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:375082
GI

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



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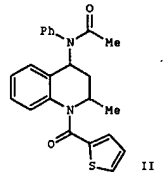
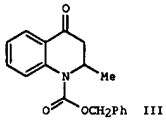
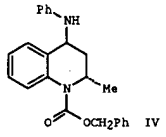


II



III



IV

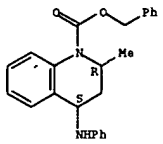
AB The invention relates to a preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivs. of formula I [wherein: R1 is H, C1-C4 alkyl, or C2-C4 ak(en/yn)yl, etc.; R2 is C1-C4 (un)substituted alkyl; R3 is C3-C6 cycloalkyl or -A-R9; R4 is H or C1-C4 alkyl; R5, R6, R7, and R8 are independently selected from halogen, NO2, CN, SO2Me, or (un)substituted C1-C4 alkyl, etc.; A is a bond, C1-C3 alkylene, or C2-C3 alkenylene; R9 is C6-C12 aryl or heterocycle], their use as medicaments and pharmaceutical compns. containing them. The invention compds. were tested as CRTH2 receptor antagonists (IC50 < 5μM). For instance, tetrahydroquinoline derivative II was prepared from the prepared quinoline III via imination, stereoselective reduction of the imine bond, N-acetylation of the obtained quinoline derivative IV, N-cleavage at the quinoline ring, and subsequent addition of 2-thiophenecarbonyl chloride (example 1).

IT 681827-52-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivs. as CRTH2 antagonists)

RN 681827-52-1 CA
CN 1(2H)-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 3,4-dihydro-2-methyl-4-(phenylamino)-, phenylmethyl ester, (2R,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



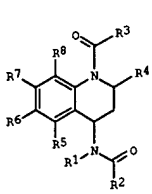
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

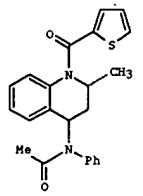
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:357218 CA
TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinoline derivatives as CRTh2 antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Awad, Mohamed Mohamed Ali; Bazin, Marc; Feru, Frederic; Goldstein, Steven Wayne; Kuhn, Cyrille Francois
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company Llc, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 124 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004035543	A1	20040429	WO 2003-IB4505	20031010
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1413306	A1	20040428	EP 2002-292606	20021021
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-292606 A 20021021
US 2002-434896P P 20021219
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:357218
GI



I



II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, alk(en/yn)yl, etc.; R2 = alkyl; R3 = cycloalkyl, etc.; R4 = H, alkyl; R5-8 = H, alkyl, etc.] are prepared For instance,

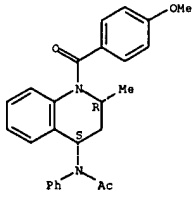
L6 ANSWER 16 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

2-methyl-4-phenylimino-3,4-dihydro-2H-quinolin-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester (prepn. given) is reduced to the corresponding cis-quinoline (HOAc, NaBH(OAc)3), deprotected (EtOH, NH4O2CH, Pd/C) and the resulting intermediate acylated with 2-thiophencarbonyl chloride (dioxane, i-Pr2NEt, 3 h) to give II. Invention compds., e.g. II, are tested as CRTh2 receptor antagonists, IC50 < 5μM. I are useful for the **treatment** of inflammatory disorders.

IT **679807-25-1P**, cis-4-(N-Phenyl-N-acetylamino)-1-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(tetrahydroquinoline derivs. as crth2 antagonists)

RN 679807-25-1 CA
CN Acetamide, N-phenyl-N-[(2R,4S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-2-methyl-4-quinolinyl]-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



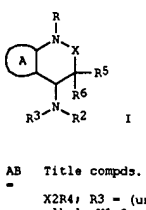
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:339203 CA
TITLE: Preparation of tetrahydroquinolinyl PGD2 receptor antagonists for the **treatment** of inflammatory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Ghosh, Shomir; Elder, Amy M.; Carson, Kennth G.; Sprott, Kevin; Harrison, Sean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 257 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004032848	A2	20040422	WO 2003-US31542	20031003
WO 2004032848	A3	20040715		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004082609	A1	20040429	US 2003-678872	20031003

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-416501P P 20021004
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:339203
GI



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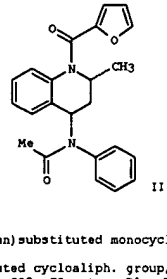


II

AB Title compds. I [A = (un)substituted monocyclic aromatic ring; R = X1R1; R2 = X2R4; R3 = (un)substituted cycloaliph. group, etc.; X = CO, bivalent alkyl; X1-2 = bond, SO, SO2, CO, etc.; R1 = H, cycloaliph. group, aromatic group, etc. provided that when X1 = bond, SO or SO2, R1 is not equal H; R4 = H, aliphatic group, etc.; R5-6 = H, alkyl] are prepared For instance, cis-4-phenylamino-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (preparation given) is

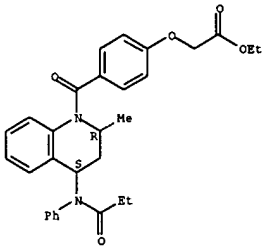
L6 ANSWER 17 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
acylated with 2-furoyl chloride (CH2Cl2, i-Pr2NEt) and the resulting intermediate acetylated (CH2Cl2, i-Pr2NEt, AcCl) to give II. Compds. I inhibit binding of PGD2 to the CRTh2 receptor; selected examples have Ki < 10 μM. Also disclosed is the use of I for inhibiting the G-protein coupled receptor referred to as chemoattractant receptor-homologous mol. expressed on CRTh2 for the **treatment** of inflammatory disorders.

IT **679806-12-3P**, cis-[4-[2-Methyl-4-(N-phenyl-N-propionylamino)-3,4-dihydro-2H-quinoline-1-carbonyl]phenoxy]acetic acid ethyl ester
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(PGD2 receptor antagonists for **treatment** of inflammatory diseases)

RN 679806-12-3 CA

CN Acetic acid, [4-[[(2R,4S)-3,4-dihydro-2-methyl-4-[(1-oxopropyl)phenylamino]-1(2H)-quinolinyl]carbonyl]phenoxy]-, ethyl ester, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L6 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:270866 CA

TITLE: Preparation of (pyridinyl)(pyrimidinyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines as TGFβ receptor type I antagonists for **treatment** of fibrotic disorders and tumors

INVENTOR(S): Lee, Wen-cherng; Carter, Mary Beth; Sun, Lihong; Chuaqui, Claudio; Singh, Juswinder; Boriack-Sjodin, Paula; Choi, Michael S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biogen, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 142 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004021989	A2	20040318	WO 2003-US27721	20030905
WO 2004021989	A3	20040923		

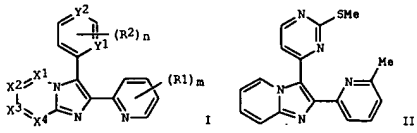
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-408812P P 20020906

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:270866

GI



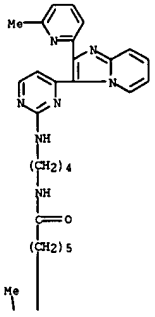
AB Title compds. I [wherein X1, X2, X3, X4 = independently CRx or N, only two of them can be N simultaneously; Y1, Y2 = independently CRa or N, at least one of them must be N; R1 = independently alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, acyl, urea, cycloalkylsulfanyl, etc.; R2 = independently alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, halo, -N(alkyl)(cycloalkyl), heteroaroyl, etc.; m = 0-4; n = 0-3; Rx, Ra = independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxy, guanidino, amidino, cycloalkylcarbonylamino, etc.; and

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
pharmaceutically acceptable salts or N-oxides thereof] were prepd. as antagonists against transforming growth factor β (TGFβ) family type I receptors, Alk5 and Alk4. For example, methylation of 2-mercapto-4-methylpyrimidine with MeI, followed by reaction with 6-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid Et ester and cyclocondensation with 2-aminopyridine, gave II. I exhibited TGFβ-induced PAI-Luciferase reporter activity with IC50 values of less than 10μM and cytotoxicity with LD25 values greater than 10μM. Thus, I and their **pharmaceutical** compns. are useful as antagonists for preventing and/or **treating** numerous diseases, including fibrotic disorders and tumors.

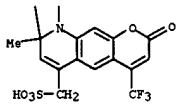
IT **673483-98-2P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of (pyridinyl)(pyrimidinyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines as TGFβ receptor type I antagonists for **treatment** of fibrotic disorders and tumors)

RN 673483-98-2 CA

CN 2H-Pyrano[3,2-g]quinoline-6-methanesulfonic acid, 8,9-dihydro-8,8-dimethyl-9-[6-[[4-[[4-[2-(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-yl]-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]butyl]amino]-6-oxohexyl]-2-oxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 18 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



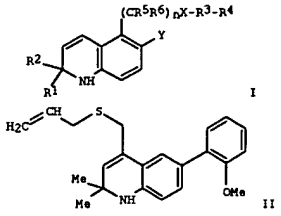
L6 ANSWER 19 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:217518 CA
TITLE: Preparation of 1,2-dihydroquinolines as glucocorticoid mimetics and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Bekkali, Younes; Gilmore, Thomas; Spero, Denice Mary; Takahashi, Hidenori; Thomson, David S.; Wang, Ji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004018429	A2	20040304	WO 2003-US25094	20030812
WO 2004018429	A3	20040610		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2496175	AA	20040304	CA 2003-2496175	20030812
US 2004116455	A1	20040617	US 2003-639131	20030812
US 6858627	B2	20050222		
EP 1532113	A2	20050525	EP 2003-793035	20030812
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-404901P P 20020821
WO 2003-US25094 W 20030812
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:217518
GI

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



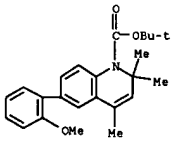
I

II

AB 1,2-Dihydroquinolines (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. II) or a tautomer, prodrug, solvate, or salt thereof; methods of preparing them, **pharmaceutical** compns. containing them, and methods of modulating the glucocorticoid receptor function and methods of **treating** disease-states or conditions mediated by the glucocorticoid receptor function or characterized by inflammatory, allergic, or proliferative processes in a patient using them are disclosed. Methods of preparation are claimed and 10 example prepns. are included. For example, [6-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinolin-4-ylmethyl]phenylamine was prepared in 5 steps starting with Suzuki reaction of 4-bromonitrobenzene with 2-methoxyphenylboronic acid to give 2-methoxy-4'-nitrobiphenyl followed by reduction to the amine followed by Skraup cyclization with acetone in the presence of iodine to give 6-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline followed by bromination and substitution with aniline. For I: R1 and R2 = H or C1-C5 alkyl, or R1 and R2 together with the C atom they are commonly attached to form a C3-C6 ring; R3 is a bond or C1-C8 alkyl, C2-C8 alkenyl, or C2-C8 alkynyl group; R4 is H, C1-C5 alkyl, C2-C5 alkenyl, C2-C5 alkynyl, C3-C8 cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, heteroaryl, C1-C5 alkoxy, C2-C5 alkenyloxy, C2-C5 alkynyloxy, aryloxy, acyl, C1-C5 alkoxycarbonyl, C1-C5 alkanoyloxy, etc. R5 and R6 = H, C1-C8 alkyl, C2-C8 alkenyl, or C2-C8 alkynyl group or R5 and R6 together with the C atom they are commonly attached to form a C3-C6 ring; X is O, S, or amino wherein the N atom is optionally independently mono- or disubstituted by C1-C5 alkyl or aryl and the S atom is optionally oxidized to a sulfoxide or sulfone; Y is an aryl or heteroaryl group, each optionally independently substituted with 1-3 substituent groups; n is 0-3; addnl. details are given in the claims. II and 4-(1-allyloxyethyl)-6-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline demonstrated potent activity as antagonists in cellular assays (no data); 4-(1-allyloxyethyl)-6-(5-fluoro-2-methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline showed activity as an agonist of the glucocorticoid receptor function (no data).

IT **666726-69-8P**, 6-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2,2,4-trimethyl-2H-quinoline-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 1,2-dihydroquinolines as glucocorticoid mimetics and therapeutic uses)

RN 666726-69-8 CA
CN 1(2H)-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 6-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2,2,4-trimethyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



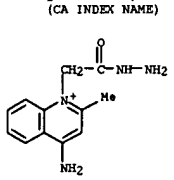
L6 ANSWER 20 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:104456 CA
TITLE: Generation of Bis-Cationic Heterocyclic Inhibitors of Bacillus subtilis HPr Kinase/Phosphatase from a Ditopic Dynamic Combinatorial Library
AUTHOR(S): Bunyapaiboonsri, Taridaporn; Ramstroem, Helena; Ramstroem, Olof; Haiech, Jacques; Lehn, Jean-Marie
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Supramoleculaire, ISIS-Universite Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, F-67000, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2003), 46(26), 5803-5811
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:104456

AB Ditopic dynamic combinatorial libraries were generated and screened toward inhibition of the bifunctional enzyme HPr kinase/phosphatase from Bacillus subtilis. The libraries were composed of all possible combinations resulting from the dynamic interconversion of 16 hydrazides and five monoaldehyde or dialdehyde building blocks, resulting in libraries containing up to 440 different constituents. Of all possible acyl hydrazones formed, active compds. containing two terminal cationic heterocyclic recognition groups separated by a spacer of appropriate structure could be rapidly identified using a dynamic deconvolution procedure. Thus, parallel testing of sublibraries where one specific component was excluded basically revealed all the essential components. A potent ditopic inhibitor, based on 2-aminobenzimidazole, was identified from the process.

IT **647858-11-5P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(generation of bis-cationic heterocyclic inhibitors of Bacillus subtilis HPr kinase/phosphatase from a ditopic dynamic combinatorial library)

RN 647858-11-5 CA
CN Quinolinium, 4-amino-1-(2-hydrazino-2-oxoethyl)-2-methyl-, bromide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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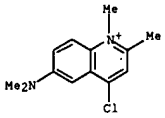
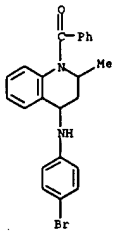
REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54:135179 CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:25835g-i,25836a
TITLE: Synthetic dyes. XVI. Synthesis of hydroxy- and alkoxy-substituted N-arylquinaldinium quaternary salts and their transformations
AUTHOR(S): Pilyugin, G.T.; Opanasenko, E. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Univ., Chernovtsy
SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1960), 30, 1303-7
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. 52, 17717g; 54, 14250g. To 4 g. (p-HOC6H4)2NH, 2.5 ml. concentrated HCl and 40 ml. H2O was added over 0.5 hr. 10 ml. BuOCH:CH2 and after 1 hr. at 60-70° the mixture was chilled and **treated** with aqueous KI, yielding 20% 1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxyquinaldinium iodide, m. 258-60°; **treatment** with KBr gave the bromide, decomposing 290-3°. Heating p-methoxyphenyl-1-naphthylamine with paraldehyde and concentrated HCl in C6H6 in a sealed tube 6 hrs. at 100° gave, after **treatment** with aqueous KI, 25% 1-(1-naphthyl)-6-methoxyquinaldinium iodide, m. 235-6°; perchlorate, m. 225-6°. Similarly 2-methoxyphenyl-2-naphthylamine gave 33% 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-5,6-benzoquinaldinium perchlorate, m. 192°. These salts were condensed with HC(OEt)3 yielding: bis[1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-quinoline]trimethinecyanine iodide, absorption maximum 638 mμ; bis[1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-quinoline]trimethinecyanine bromide, absorption maximum 637 mμ; bis [1-(1-naphthyl)-6-methoxy-2-quinoline}trimethine iodide, absorption maximum 635 mμ; bis[1-(1-naphthyl)-6-methoxy-2-quinoline]trimethinecyanine perchlorate, absorption maximum 638 mμ; and bis[1-(o-methoxyphenyl)-5,-6-benzo-2-quinoline] trimethine perchlorate, absorption maximum 646 mμ. Spectra of the dyes are shown. In this group, the nature of the anion does not affect the absorption maximum within exptl. error.
IT **720656-89-3**, Quinaldinium, 4-chloro-6-dimethylamino-1-methyl- (cyanine dyes from hydroxy and alkoxy 1-aryl derivs.)
RN 720656-89-3 CA
CN Quinolinium, 4-chloro-6-(dimethylamino)-1,2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

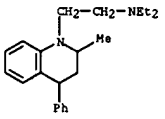


L6 ANSWER 22 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 48:56687 CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:10024d-e
TITLE: Bimolecular alkylidenearylamines. II. Structure of the products of bromination of 1-benzoyl-2-methyl-4-anilino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline
AUTHOR(S): Zalukajevs, L.
SOURCE: Latvijas PSR Zinatnu Akademijas Vestis (1951) 469-72
CODEN: LZAVAL; ISSN: 0132-6422
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In previous work it was shown that bimol. ethylidenearaniline, m. 126°, is trans-2-methyl-4-anilino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline and not trans-1,3-dianilino-1-butene. Its Mono-Bz derivative (I) (3 g.) in CHCl3 with 1 g. Br gave 3 g. colorless solid, m. 160-2° (after exposure to air), which is a HBr salt, since with NaHCO3 it liberates CO2 from the latter, yielding a base C23H21ON2Br, m. 211-12°. This refluxed 5 h. with 1:1 H2SO4 gave quinaldine and p-BrC6H4NH2 (isolated as the Ac derivative). I (6.5 g.) with 3.05 g. Br gave C23H20ON2Br2, m. 239°, forming a HBr salt, m. 180-6°; hydrolysis of this with H2SO4 and **treatment** with BzCl gave quinaldine and 2,4-Br2C6H3NH2 (Bz derivative, m. 133-4°).
IT **657403-24-2**, Quinaldine, 1-benzoyl-4-p-bromoanilino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-, hydrobromide (preparation of)
RN 657403-24-2 CA
CN Quinaldine, 1-benzoyl-4-p-bromoanilino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-, hydrobromide (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HBr

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 48:14761 CA
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:2710e-h
TITLE: Antihistamine substances. XXVI. Some new heterocyclic derivatives of ethylenediamine
AUTHOR(S): Protiva, Miroslav; Jilek, Jiri O.; Vejdelek, Zdenek J.; Exner, Otto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Biochem. Research Inst., Prague, Czech.
SOURCE: Chemicke Listy pro Vedu a Prumysl (1952), 46, 551-4
CODEN: CLPRAN; ISSN: 0366-6832
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 47, 4300a; 48, 146c. Alkylation of 4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinaldine (I), acridan (II), and 2-phenyl-5-methyl-4-azaindole (III) with N-substituted aminoalkyl chlorides gave new heterocyclic derivs. of (CH2NH2)2, of which only acridan derivs. showed antihistamine activity. 4-Phenylquinaldine (10 g.) reduced with 16.5 g. Na in 165 mL. boiling BuOH gave, through its HCl salt, m. 209-15°, 3.7 g. (37%) I, m. 65-7° (from EtOH). II, m. 168-70°, was prepared in 71% yield by the reduction of 9-acridanone with Na in AmOH. For the preparation of III, 3-nitro-2,6-lutidine, m. 37°, b. 220-30°, was hydrogenated over Raney Ni to give 70% 3-amino-2,6-lutidine, m. 123°, b. 228-35°; this **treated** with BzCl yielded 70% 3-benzamido-2,6-lutidine, m. 171°, which was cyclized to III, m. 280° (decomposition), with NaOEt in 71% yield. I, II, and III with NaNH2 and (alkylamino)alkyl chlorides gave the following N-derivs. of I (% yield and b.p.): I, Me2NCH2CH2, 68, b0.5 150-60° (HCl salt, m. 215-17°); Et2NCH2CH2, 38, b0.6 165-75° (HCl salt, m. 162.5°); (2-piperidinoethyl), 75, b0.6 180-200° (HCl salt, m. 239-40°); (2-morpholinoethyl), 27, b1 180-200° (HCl salt, m. 225-7.5°). Derivs. of II: Me2NCH2CH2 (IV), 45, b1 198-200° (picrate, m. 165-6°); Et2NCH2CH2, 53, b1 220° (picrate, m. 269-71°); Me2NCH2CHMe (V), 61, b1 183-4°; Et2NCH2CHMe, 35, b0.5 170-5° (picrate, m. 158°). Derivative of III: Me2NCH2CH2, 45, b1.5 200-4° (2HCl.2H2O, m. 213-14°; dipicrate, m. 212°). The disuccinates of IV and V showed 7 times and 2.5 times the antihistamine activity of Benadryl.
IT **663935-33-9**, Quinaldine, 1-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-phenyl-, hydrochloride (as antihistamines)
RN 663935-33-9 CA
CN Quinaldine, 1-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-phenyl-, hydrochloride (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●x HCl

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

10/807,838

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=> s l4 not l6
L7          38 L4 NOT L6

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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:459639 CA
TITLE: Cyan low fluorescence dye for coated optical microsphere bead random array DNA analysis
INVENTOR(S): Chari, Krishnan; Qiao, Tiecheng A.; Diehl, Donald R.; Chen, Samuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005106711	A1	20050519	US 2003-713165	20031114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-713165	20031114

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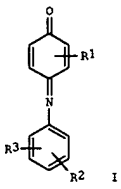


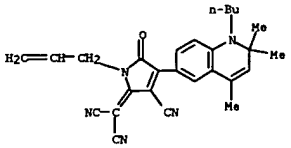
I

AB The present invention provides a dye for coloring polystyrene microsphere beads cyan, i.e.--red light absorbing, with colorant materials that have the property of very low fluorescence intensity such that the resultant colored microspheres do not substantially fluoresce when excited by visible light. The present invention also provides a coating composition for making a protein microarray, the composition comprising a gelling agent or a precursor to a gelling agent and microspheres; the microspheres containing a dye {I; R1 = H, Cl, Br, I, (substituted)alkyl, alkylamino, arylamino, acyl, nitrile, alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, sulfone, sulfamoyl, sulfonamido, amido; R2, R3 = H, Cl, substituted amino, amido, alkoxy, (substituted)alkyl].

IT 851537-28-5
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study) (comparison with; cyan low fluorescence dye for coated optical microsphere bead random array DNA anal.)

RN 851537-28-5 CA
CN Propanedinitrile, [4-(1-butyl-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)-3-cyano-1,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1-(2-propenyl)-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:459637 CA
TITLE: Magenta low fluorescence dye for coated optical microsphere bead random array DNA analysis
INVENTOR(S): Chari, Krishnan; Qiao, Tiecheng A.; Diehl, Donald R.; Chen, Samuel; Williams, Kevin W.; Stegman, David A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005106574	A1	20050519	US 2003-713522	20031114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-713522	20031114

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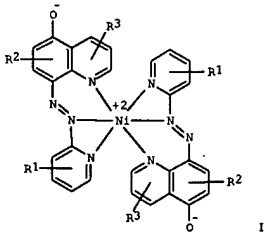


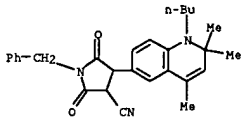
I

AB The present invention provides a dye for coloring microspheres magenta,i.e.-green light absorbing,with colorant materials that have the property of very low fluorescence intensity such that the resultant colored microspheres do not substantially fluoresce when excited by visible light. The invention provides a coating composition for making a protein microarray, the composition comprising a gelling agent or a precursor to a gelling agent, and microspheres; the microspheres containing a dye represented by the Formula (I): wherein: R1 = one or more substituent selected from the group of H, chloro, alkoxycarbonyl, arylsulfamoyl, or alkylsulfamoyl; R2 = one or more substituent selected from the group of H, carboxamido, or alkoxycarbonyl; R3 = one or more substituent selected from the group of H, chloro, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, carboxamido, or alkoxycarbonyl.

IT 851541-07-6
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study) (comparison with; magenta low fluorescence dye for coated optical microsphere bead random array DNA anal.)

RN 851541-07-6 CA
CN 3-Pyrrolidinecarbonitrile, 4-(1-butyl-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)-2,5-dioxo-1-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

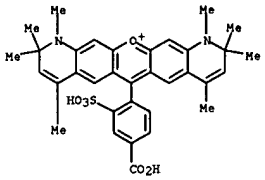


L7 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:444102 CA
TITLE: One pot synthesis of isomerically pure 5-carboxy-sulforhodamines and their application for labeling proteins
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Zhi-Qiang; Diwu, Zhenjun; Francisco-Reyes, Jeannie; Yi, George G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Devices Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA, 94089, USA
SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (2005), 34(3), 404-405
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
PUBLISHER: Chemical Society of Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB New reactive fluorescent dyes, 5-carboxy-sulforhodamines, were synthesized by one pot synthesis from 4-carboxy-2-sulfobenzaldehyde. Their affinity for proteins is superior to that of currently used fluorescent rhodamine dyes.

IT **851393-76-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(one pot synthesis of isomerically pure 5-carboxy-sulforhodamines and their application for labeling proteins)

RN 851393-76-5 CA
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:381887 CA
TITLE: Near-infrared absorbing filter
INVENTOR(S): Ozawa, Tetsuo; Takahashi, Yukiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005031405	A1	20050407	WO 2004-JP14187	20040928

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
JP 2003-337921	A	20030929
JP 2004-9773	A	20040116
JP 2004-213400	A	20040721

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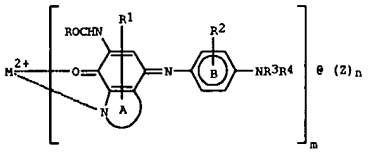


I

AB Disclosed is a near-IR absorbing filter which is excellent in heat resistance, light resistance and wet heat resistance, and does not cause much change in hue. The near-IR absorbing filter comprises a resin layer which contains a metal-containing indoaniline compound represented by the following general formula I, where M represents a metal atom; ring A represents a nitrogen-containing aromatic ring; ring B represents a benzene ring
or a pyridine ring; R represents an alkyl group which may be substituted, an alkenyl group which may be substituted, an aryl group which may be

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
substituted or the like; R1 and R2 independently represent a monovalent group; h and k independently represent an integer of 0-4; R3 and R4 independently represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent or an aryl group which may have a substituent; z represents a monovalent or divalent anion; m represents 2 or 3; and n represents 1 or 2.

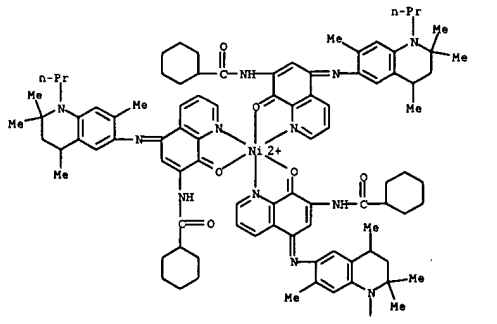
IT **849629-47-6**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(near-IR absorbing filter)

RN 849629-47-6 CA
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

CM 1

CRN 849629-46-5
CMF C96 H120 N12 Ni O6
CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A



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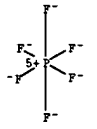
CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

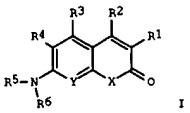


REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:326013 CA
TITLE: Optical recording medium containing pyridino-α-pyrone dye in recording layer
INVENTOR(S): Miyazawa, Takashi; Kubo, Hideyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan; Mitsubishi Chemical Media Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005071410	A2	20050317	JP 2003-208840	20030826

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-208840 20030826
GI

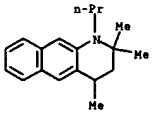


I

AB Disclosed is an optical recording medium comprising a substrate having pits, a recording layer for recording information and reading out information, and a degradation suppression layer on the incident light side of the recording layer, wherein the recoding layer contains a dye having an optical. d. ≥60. The recording layer may contains a dye represented by I (X = O, S; Y = N; and R1-8 = H, substituent). The optical recoding medium was able to record and read out information using a 350-530-nm laser beam.

IT 848003-63-4
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(dye; optical recording medium containing pyridino-α-pyrone dye in recording layer)
RN 848003-63-4 CA
CN Benzo[g]quinoline, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-1-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:318287 CA
TITLE: Azo metal chelate colorants for optical recording medium with enhanced recording speed
INVENTOR(S): Satake, Kenichi; Naitou, Yuko; Shoda, Hisashi; Suzuki, Yuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Japan; Mitsubishi Kagaku Media Corporation, Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

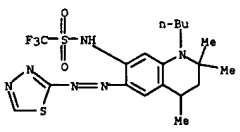
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005026263	A1	20050324	WO 2004-JP13170	20040909
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2005120350	A2	20050512	JP 2004-263012	20040909

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-319766 A 20030911

AB Title colorants having two absorption at 400-800 nm (absorption ratio >1.25) are prepared by forming a chelate bond between an azo type colorant compound formed by a coupler component having a fluorine-substituted alkylsulfonylamino group and a fused amino group and 1, 3, 4-thiadiazole ring as a diazo component and a coupler component having and ≥1 metal selected from Co, Ni, Cu and Pd. Thus, 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole 1.15, acetic acid 13.7, phosphoric acid 11.8, sulfuric acid 4.7, and 43% nitrosylsulfate 3.4 g were stirred, the resulting diazo compound was reacted with 2.2 g trifluoromethylsulfonylamino-tetrahydrodimethylquinoline at 5° for 2 h to.give an azo compound, , 1.3 g of which was reacted with 0.47 g nickel acetate tetrahydrate to give 0.8 g azo nickel chelate colorant having absorption maximum at 588 nm (in chloroform solution) and 607 nm (film state) and absorption coefficient 141 L/g·cm, 1.7% of the resulting octafluoropentanol solution was applied on a polycarbonate substrate, dried at 100° for 20 min and fabricated into a DVD-R, showing good recording speed.

IT 848080-43-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of azo metal chelate colorants for optical recording medium with enhanced recording speed)
RN 848080-43-3 CA
CN Methanesulfonamide, N-[1-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-ylazo)-7-quinolinyl]-1,1,1-trifluoro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:287607 CA
TITLE: Organic electroluminescent devices showing high luminescence efficiency and good durability
INVENTOR(S): Arai, Kazumi; Igarashi, Tatsuya; Mishima, Masayuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 46 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2005063938	A2	20050310	JP 2004-72452		20040315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-131952	A	20030509
			JP 2003-281062	A	20030728

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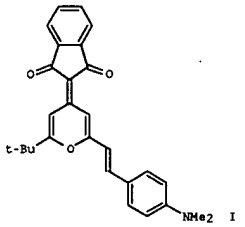


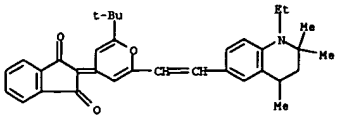
I

AB The devices have emitter layers containing first metal complex hosts having Tg ≥140°, second condensed aromatic compd hosts having decomposition starting temperature ≥330°, and luminescent materials. Thus, an organic device used an emitter layer containing tris(8-hydroxyquinolinato)aluminum, 1,3,5-tri(3-pyrenyl)benzene, and red-emitting styryl compound I.

IT **847142-53-4**
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(emitter layer containing; organic electroluminescent devices having emitter layers showing high luminescence efficiency and good durability)

RN 847142-53-4 CA
CN 1H-Indene-1,3(2H)-dione, 2-[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-[2-(1-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)ethenyl]-4H-pyran-4-ylidene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

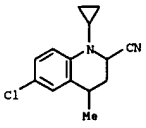


L7 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:256645 CA
TITLE: Evidence for a hydrogen abstraction mechanism in P450-catalyzed N-dealkylations
AUTHOR(S): Bhakta, Mehul; Hollenberg, Paul F.; Wimalasena, Kandatege
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS, 67260, USA
SOURCE: Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2005), (2), 265-267
CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The exptl. evidence presented in this manuscript suggest against the widely accepted single electron/proton transfer mechanism for P450 catalyzed N-dealkylations and provides strong support for a hydrogen atom abstraction mechanism.

IT **846552-25-8**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(evidence for a hydrogen abstraction mechanism in cytochrome P 450-catalyzed N-dealkylations)

RN 846552-25-8 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarbonitrile, 6-chloro-1-cyclopropyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:219127 CA
TITLE: Synthesis of asymmetric dimer of quinolone derivatives using p-TSA
AUTHOR(S): Park, Myung-Sook
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Duksung Women's University, Seoul, 132-714, S. Korea
SOURCE: Yakhak Hoechi (2004), 48(3), 202-206
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Korea
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:219127
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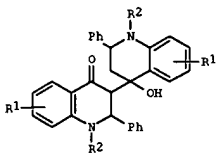


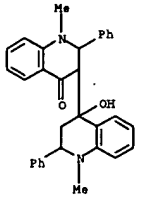
I

AB New asym. dimers, N,N'-dialkyl-4'-hydroxy-4-oxo-2,2',3,3'-tetrahydro-2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-quinolones I [R1 = H, 6,6'- or 7,7'-dimethoxy; R2 = Me, ethyl] were synthesized through the dehydration and dealcoholation of N-alkylanilines and Et benzoylacetate. Dimers I [R1 = H, 6,6'- or 7,7'-dimethoxy; R2 = Me, ethyl] were identified by NMR, IR and GC-MS. A series of dimer I [R1 = H, 6,6'- or 7,7'-dimethoxy; R2 = Me, ethyl] has been synthesized using acid-catalyzed one-pot reaction that involved the condensation, cyclization and dimerization. Similarly, the 6,6'-methoxy (or 7,7'-methoxy) substituted dimers were prepared from N-alkyl-meta-(or para)-anisidines. Formation of dimers was undertaken with p-toluenesulfonic acid (p-TSA) at 90-110°C in toluene for 2-6 h over the Dean-Stark apparatus

IT **842121-64-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of asym. dimer of 2,3-dihydro-2-Ph quinolone derivs. using p-TSA)

RN 842121-64-6 CA
CN [3,4'-Biquinolin]-4(1H)-one, 1',2,2',3,3',4'-hexahydro-4'-hydroxy-1,1'-dimethyl-2,2'-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:211381 CA

TITLE: Identification of Substituted 6-Amino-4-phenyltetrahydroquinoline Derivatives: Potent Antagonists for the Follicle-Stimulating Hormone Receptor

AUTHOR(S): Van Straten, Nicole C. R.; Van Berkel, Twan H. J.; Demont, Dennis R.; Karstens, Willem-Jan F.; Merkx, Remco; Oosterom, Julia; Schulz, Juergen; Van Someren, Richard G.; Timmers, Cornelis M.; Van Zandvoort, Peter M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lead Discovery Unit, Research and Development, Oss, 5340, Neth.

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2005), 48(6), 1697-1700
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

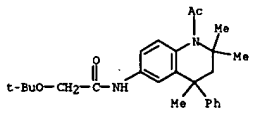
LANGUAGE: English

AB Substituted 6-amino-4-phenyl-tetrahydroquinoline derivs. are described that are antagonists for the Gs-protein-coupled human FSH receptor. These compds. show high antagonistic efficacy in vitro using a CHO cell line expressing the human FSH receptor. Antagonist 10 also showed a submicromolar IC50 in a more physiol. relevant rat granulosa cell assay and was found to significantly inhibit follicle growth and ovulation in an ex vivo mouse model. This compound class may open the way toward a novel, nonsteroidal approach for contraception.

IT **754993-00-5P**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(structure activity relationships of aminophenyltetrahydroquinoline derivs. as antagonists for FSH receptor)

RN 754993-00-5 CA

CN Acetamide, N-(1-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-4-phenyl-6-quinolinyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:192315 CA

TITLE: Unsymmetrical cyanine dimer compounds for use in nucleic acid detection

INVENTOR(S): Yue, Stephen; Cheung, Ching-Ying

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Probes, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 137 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005012579	A2	20050210	WO 2004-US25174	20040802
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005074796	A1	20050407	US 2004-911423	20040802
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-491783P	P 20030731
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 142:192315		

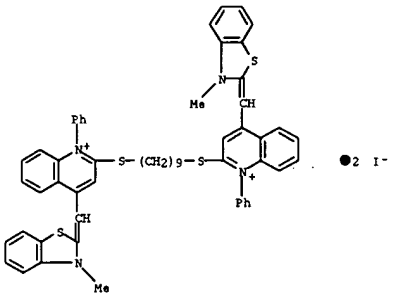
AB Embodiments of the present invention provide methods and nucleic acid reporter mols. for the detection of nucleic acid in a sample. The nucleic acid reporter mol. comprises two unsym. cyanine monomer moieties, which may be the same or different, that are covalently attached by a linker comprising at least one aromatic, heteroarom., cyclic or heterocyclic moiety comprising 3-20 non-hydrogen atoms selected from the group consisting of O, N, S, P and C. The linker may be rigid, relatively flexible or some degree thereof. The unsym. cyanine monomer moieties comprise a substituted or unsubstituted benzazolium moiety and a substituted or unsubstituted pyridinium or quinolinium moiety that is connected by a methine bridge that is monomethine, trimethine or pentamethine. The linkers form the cyanine dimer compds. by attaching to the pyridinium or quinolinium moiety of the monomer moieties. The present nucleic acid reporter mols. find utility in forming a nucleic acid-reporter mol. complex and detecting the nucleic acid. In particular, present nucleic acid reporter mols. with a rigid linker and monomer moieties with a monomethine bridge find utility in detecting RNA in the presence of DNA.

IT **836636-64-7**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(unsym. cyanine dimer compds. for use in nucleic acid detection)

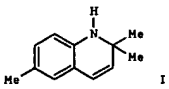
RN 836636-64-7 CA

CN Quinolinium, 2,2'-[1,9-nonanediylbis(thio)]bis[4-[(3-methyl-2(3H)-benzothiazolylidene)methyl]-1-phenyl-, diiodide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 12 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:155795 CA
TITLE: The preparation and some chemistry of 2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinolines
AUTHOR(S): Williamson, Natalie M.; Ward, A. David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, 5005, Australia
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (2004), Volume Date 2005, 61(1), 155-165
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

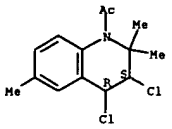
AB The cyclization of N-(1,1-dimethylpropargyl) anilines, using cuprous chloride in refluxing toluene, yields 6-substituted-2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinolines, e.g., I. The reactivity of the double bond in the heterocyclic ring of these products is exemplified by chlorination, to yield 6-substituted-3,4-cis-dichloro-2,2-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines which can be selectively dechlorinated to provide 6-substituted-3-chloro-2,2-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines; epoxidn. to yield an epoxide, which can be hydrogenolyzed to the corresponding 3-hydroxy product and in turn oxidized to the 3-keto derivative; and oxymercuration to provide a 4-hydroxy product and hence a 4-keto derivative Dehydrochlorination of a 3,4-dichloro product provides a 3-chloro-1,2-dihydroquinoline which can be hydrolyzed to a 3-keto system. The formation of cis 3,4-dichloro products from the chlorination, as well as the formation of a cis chlorohydrin from the chlorination of N-acetyl-2,2,6-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline in partially aqueous solution, suggests that N-acetyl, or N-trifluoroacetyl groups, participate in the addition process.

IT **828938-91-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinolines via intramol. cyclization of N-propargylanilines for use as intermediates in the synthesis of functionalized dimethyltetrahydroquinolines)

RN 828938-91-6 CA
CN Quinoline, 1-acetyl-3,4-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,6-trimethyl-, (3R,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

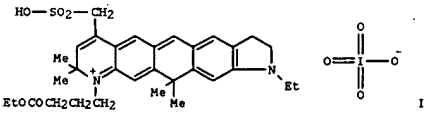


REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:136573 CA
TITLE: Sulfo derivatives of polycyclic dyes for analytical applications
INVENTOR(S): Zilles, Alexander; Arden-Jacob, Jutta; Drexhage, Karl-Heinz; Kemnitzer, Norbert Uwe; Hammers-Schneider, Monika
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Atto-Tec G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005003086	A2	20050113	WO 2004-EP7248	20040702
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10329860	A1	20050120	DE 2003-10329860	20030702
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10329860 A	20030702
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 142:136573			

GI



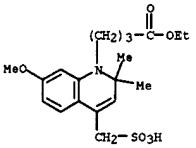
I

AB Di- and tetrahydroquinoline compds. having sulfomethyl groups or derivs. of sulfomethyl groups in the 4-position of the N-containing ring are manufactured by sulfonation of the corresponding compds. having a Me group on the N-containing ring and, optionally, further derivatization of the sulfomethyl groups, and are useful in the manufacture of polycyclic dyes for marking analytes, e.g., for marking biomols. Optionally, the appropriate polycyclic quinoline derivs. are prepared first before the sulfonation. Thus, adding 7 mL 1M BF3-CH2Cl2 solution dropwise to 20 mL CH2Cl2 containing 1.2 g Et 4-(6-hydroxymethyl-2,2,4-trimethyl-2H-quinolin-1-yl)butyrate and 0.72 g 1-ethyl-6-isopropenylindoline at -5°, stirring 2 h at room temperature, removing the solvent, dissolving the residue in H2SO4, stirring 4 h at room temperature, adding the solution to ice-cooled EtOH, adding 0.8 g tetrabutylammonium metaperiodate, and heating quickly to boiling gave dye

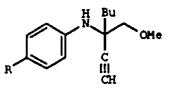
L7 ANSWER 13 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
I.

IT **823803-32-3P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(dye precursor; sulfo derivs. of polycyclic dyes for marking biomol. analytes)

RN 823803-32-3 CA
CN 1(2H)-Quinolinebutanoic acid, 7-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-4-(sulfomethyl)-, α-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L7 ANSWER 14 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:93655 CA
TITLE: The synthesis of tetrahydroquinolines related to Virantmycin
AUTHOR(S): Francis, Craig L.; Williamson, Natalie M.; Ward, A. David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5005, Australia
SOURCE: Synthesis (2004), (16), 2685-2691
CODEN: SYNTBF; ISSN: 0039-7881
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:93655
GI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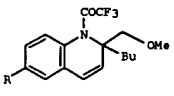
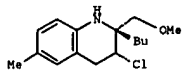
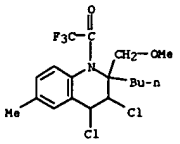

II


III

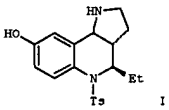
AB 4-Substituted anilines 4-RC6H4NH2 (R = Br, Me, MeO, MeCONH, EtO2C) react with 1-methoxymethyl-1-butyl-3-trimethysilylpropargyl chloride (but not with 1,1-dibutyl-3-trimethylsilylpropargyl chloride) to form the corresponding substituted N-propargyl anilines I. Cyclization of I (R = Me, MeO) using cuprous chloride in the presence of trifluoroacetic anhydride gave 1,2-dihydroquinolines II in 60-63% yields. Chlorination of II (R = Me) followed by selective dechlorination using sodium cyanoborohydride and nitrogen deprotection afforded tetrahydroquinoline III with the same relative stereochem. as the antiviral compound, Virantmycin.
IT 819848-74-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of tetrahydroquinolines related to Virantmycin via intramol. cyclization of N-propargyl anilines)
RN 819848-74-3 CA
CN Quinoline, 2-butyl-3,4-dichloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-(methoxymethyl)-6-methyl-1-(trifluoroacetyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



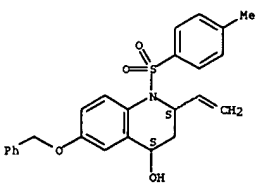
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:411129 CA
TITLE: Synthetic studies on bradykinin antagonist martinellines: construction of a pyrrolo[3,2-c]quinoline skeleton using silicon-tether RCM reaction and allylic amination
AUTHOR(S): Hara, Osamu; Sugimoto, Kazuhiko; Hamada, Yasumasa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmacy, Meijo University, Tempaku-ku, Nagoya, 460-8503, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (2004), 60(42), 9381-9390
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:411129
GI


I

AB The pyrrolo[3,2-c]quinoline core (e.g. I) of martinellines, the first naturally occurring heterocycle, was prepared through silicon-tethered ring-closing metathesis (RCM) reaction and intramol. allylic amination as key steps.
IT 791810-68-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of martinelline pyrroloquinoline skeleton via silicon-tethered
ring-closing metathesis and allylic amination)
RN 791810-68-9 CA
CN 4-Quinolinol, 2-ethenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-6-(phenylmethoxy)-, (2R,4R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



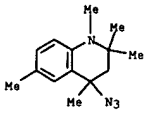
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:365865 CA
TITLE: Reactivity of the carbocation generated in the photolysis of 1,2,2,4,6-pentamethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline toward azide ion
AUTHOR(S): Nekipelova, T. D.; Levina, I. I.; Levin, P. P.; Kuzmin, V. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: N. M. Emanuel Institute of Biochemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 119991, Russia
SOURCE: Russian Chemical Bulletin (Translation of Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Khimicheskaya) (2004), 53(4), 808-813
CODEN: RCBUEY; ISSN: 1066-5285
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The reaction of the azide ion with the carbocation generated in the photolysis of 1,2,2,4,6-pentamethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline in methanol was studied by pulse (conventional and laser) and steady-state photolysis techniques. The adduct of the azide ion was characterized by 1H NMR spectrum. Exptl. results were interpreted taking into account a competition between the addition of methanol and azide ion to the carbocation. The rate consts. for the reaction of the azide ion with the carbocation (kAz) were measured at 2-48 °C in a wide range of [N3-]0 concns. from 2·10-7 to 0.1 mol L-1 at different ionic strengths (μ) of the solution The resulting kAz values are more than an order of magnitude lower than those for diffusional-controlled reactions and vary from 3.2·108 (μ = 0) to 4.5·106 L mol-1 s-1 (μ = 0.8 mol L-1) in the presence of NaClO4 (18 °C). The activation energy of addition of the azide ion to the carbocation is 21 kJ mol-1, which is by 12 kJ mol-1 lower than the activation energy of the reaction of the carbocation with methanol. The features of the reaction under study are discussed from the viewpoint of the structures of carbocations generated in the photolysis of dihydroquinolines.

IT 778628-70-9
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative) (reactivity of the carbocation generated in the photolysis of 1,2,2,4,6-pentamethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline toward azide ion vs. solvent methanol)
RN 778628-70-9 CA
CN Quinoline, 4-azido-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,2,2,4,6-pentamethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:358167 CA
TITLE: High-capacity optical storage media comprising metal complexes
INVENTOR(S): Adam, Jean-Marie; Aeschlimann, Peter; Bacher, Jean-Pierre; Budry, Jean-Luc; Lehmann, Urs; Morton, Colin; Schmidhalter, Beat; Spahni, Heinz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004088649	A2	20041014	WO 2004-EP50206	20040225
WO 2004088649	A3	20041118		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2003-100908 A 20030404
EP 2003-102687 A 20030902
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:358167

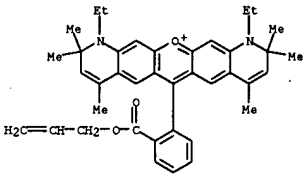
AB The aim of the present invention is to provide an optical recording medium, the recording layer of which has high storage capacity combined with other excellent properties. Such a recording medium should be both writable and readable at the same wavelength in the range of 600-700 nm, preferably 630-690 nm. The main features of the recording layer according to the invention are the very high initial reflectivity in the said wavelength range of the laser diodes, which can be modified with great sensitivity; high refractive index; narrow absorption band in the solid state; good uniformity of the script width at different pulse durations; excellent light stability; good solubility in polar solvents, as well as excellent compatibility with laser sources of different wavelengths both for recording and for playback. The optical recording medium of the invention comprises a substrate, a reflecting layer and a recording layer, wherein the recording layer comprises certain metal complex compound of structures according to the claims.

IT 776325-08-7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (high-capacity optical storage media comprising metal complexes)
RN 776325-08-7 CA
CN Pyrano[3,2-g:5,6-g']diquinolin-13-ium, 1,11-diethyl-1,2,10,11-tetrahydro-2,2,4,8,10,10-hexamethyl-6-[2-[(2-propenyloxy)carbonyl]phenyl]-, bis[4-[[2-(hydroxy-κO)-4-nitrophenyl]azo-κN1]-1,3-benzenediolato(2-)-κO3]cobaltate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

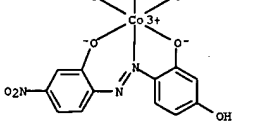
L7 ANSWER 17 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

CRN 776325-07-6
CMF C39 H43 N2 O3



CM 2

CRN 776325-06-5
CMF C24 H14 Co N6 O10
CCI CCS



L7 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:344551 CA
TITLE: Multicolor realtime PCR using different pairs of FRET hybridization probes labeled with different fluorescent compounds
INVENTOR(S): Sagner, Gregor; Bechler, Ingrid; Bolte, Joachim; Heindl, Dieter; Josel, Hans-Peter; Gutekunst, Martin; Seibl, Rudolf; Mueller, Christoph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Germany; F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ag
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087950	A2	20041014	WO 2004-EP3457	20040401
WO 2004087950	A3	20041125		

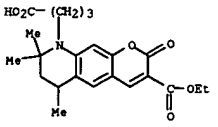
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2003-7458 A 20030404
EP 2003-14929 A 20030701
EP 2003-17561 A 20030807

AB The invention is directed to a system for performing multi-color real time PCR, comprising a flexible real time PCR instrument and a specific composition or reaction mixture for performing multiplex PCR. In particular, the present invention is directed to a composition or reaction mixture which comprises at least 3, preferably 4-5 and most preferably exactly 4 pairs of FRET hybridization probes. Each pair of said hybridization probes consists of a FRET donor probe carrying a FRET donor moiety and a FRET acceptor probe carrying a FRET acceptor moiety having an emission maximum between 550 and 710 nm.

IT 652966-03-5, Atto425
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (as FRET donor moiety; multicolor realtime PCR using different pairs of FRET hybridization probes labeled with different fluorescent compds.)
RN 652966-03-5 CA
CN 2H-Pyrano[3,2-g]quinoline-9(6H)-butanoic acid, 3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-7,8-dihydro-6,8,8-trimethyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 19 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

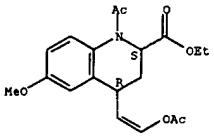
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:313768 CA
TITLE: Mechanistic studies on the formal aza-Diels-Alder reactions of N-aryl imines: evidence for the non-concertedness under Lewis-acid catalysed conditions
AUTHOR(S): Hermitage, Stephen; Howard, Judith A. K.; Jay, David; Pritchard, Robin G.; Probert, Michael R.; Whiting, Andrew
CORPORATE SOURCE: GlaxoSmithKline Medicines Research Centre, Stevenage, Herts, SG1 2NY, UK
SOURCE: Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry (2004), 2(17), 2451-2460
CODEN: OBCRAK; ISSN: 1477-0520
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:313768

AB The reaction of a para-methoxyaniline, Et glyoxalate-derived imine with a series of dienes has resulted in products, which initially suggest the operation of different modes of aza-Diels-Alder reaction. However, a more likely explanation is that a common reaction mechanism is operating, involving a step-wise Lewis-acid catalyzed process, which only appears to behave similarly to alternative concerted cycloaddn. reactions.

IT 767564-85-2P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(crystal structure and NMR on non-concertedness aza-Diels-Alder reaction mechanism of N-aryl imines under Lewis-acid catalysis)

RN 767564-85-2 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 1-acetyl-4-[2-(acetyloxy)ethenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-, ethyl ester, (2R,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 69 THERE ARE 69 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:225324 CA
TITLE: A preparation of combinatorial library of 6-sulfamoylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Ivashchenko, A. V.; Kobak, V. V.; Khvat, A. V.; Kravchenko, D. V.; Il'in, A. P.; Tkachenko, S. E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OOO "Issledovatel'skii Institut Khimicheskogo Raznoobraziya, Russia
SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2229475	C1	20040527	RU 2003-106182	20030306
WO 2004078731	A1	20040916	WO 2004-RU81	20040303

W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 2003-106182 A 20030306
RU 2003-124470 A 20030808
RU 2003-125937 A 20030826

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:225324
GI

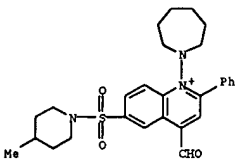
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to a preparation of combinatorial library of 6-sulfamoyl-4-carboxylic acid derivs. of formula I [wherein: R1 is H, Me, (un)substituted aryl, or 5- to 7-membered heterocyclyl; R2 is H or CO2H; R3 is OH, NH2, or nucleophilic substituent selected from derivs. of thiophene, Ph, or alcs.; or R1 and R2 together represent (CH2)3-7; or R2 and R3 together represent -C(O)O- or -C(O)N[alk(en/yn)yl]-, etc.]. The invention provides a preparation of novel compds. eliciting valuable biol. properties (no biol. data). For instance, quinoline derivative II was obtained via intramol. esterification of quinolinedicarboxylic acid derivative III and subsequent amination of the obtained furo[3,4-c]quinoline derivative IV (examples 44 and 46; esterification and amination yields were 54% and 42%, resp.).

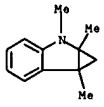
IT 745044-50-2P
RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of combinatorial library of sulfamoylquinolinecarboxylic acid derivs.)

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

RN 745044-50-2 CA
CN Quinolinium, 4-formyl-1-(hexahydro-1H-azepin-1-yl)-6-[(4-methyl-1-piperidinyl)sulfonyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



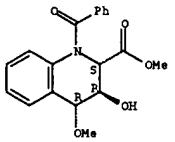
L7 ANSWER 21 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:207320 CA
TITLE: Mercuration of Salts of 2- and 4-Methyl-substituted Heterocyclic Cations: A Quantum-Chemical Study
AUTHOR(S): Laskatelev, E. V.; Moskalenko, A. I.; Boev, V. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lipetsk State Pedagogical University, Lipetsk, Russia
SOURCE: Russian Journal of General Chemistry (Translation of Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) (2004), 74(2), 266-270
CODEN: RJGCEK; ISSN: 1070-3632
PUBLISHER: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The deprotonation energies (ΔHr) of salts of 2- and 4-methyl-substituted pyridinium, pyrylium, quinolinium, and indolium salts were evaluated by AM1 calcns. These data allow prediction of the mercuration pathway in reactions of these compds. with Hg salts. The structural factors affecting ΔHr and the main trends in variation of the geometric and electronic structures of the compds. upon their deprotonation in mercuration were analyzed.
IT **744266-16-8**
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(AM1 quantum-chemical study of mercuration sites of salts of 2- and 4-Me-substituted heterocyclic cations)
RN 744266-16-8 CA
CN Cycloprop[b]indole, 1,1a,2,6b-tetrahydro-1a,2,6b-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:148452 CA
TITLE: Methyl 1-benzoyl-3-hydroxy-4-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-2-carboxylate
AUTHOR(S): Evain, Michel; Pauvert, Mickael; Collet, Sylvain; Guingant, Andre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut des Materiaux Jean Rouxel, Nantes, 44322, Fr.
SOURCE: Acta Crystallographica, Section E: Structure Reports Online (2004), E60(5), o754-o755
CODEN: ACSEEH; ISSN: 1600-5368
PUBLISHER: International Union of Crystallography
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)
LANGUAGE: English
AB The title compound, C19H19NO5, is the result of a regioselective nucleophilic epoxide ring-opening performed with MeOH on a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline 3,4-epoxide bearing a related trans ester functionality. The relative stereochem. of the resulting diol showed that the three adjacent substituents are mutually trans disposed. In the crystal structure, centrosym. H-bonded dimers are observed Crystallog. data are given.
IT **725745-86-8P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and crystal structure of)
RN 725745-86-8 CA
CN 2-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 1-benzoyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-hydroxy-4-methoxy-, methyl ester, (2R,3S,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

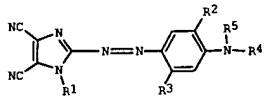


REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

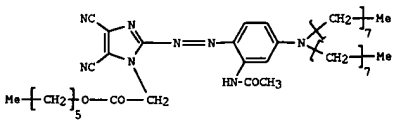
L7 ANSWER 23 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:107748 CA
TITLE: Oil-based jet-printing inks forming lightfast and waterproof images and showing good storage stability
INVENTOR(S): Matsuzaki, Yoriaki; Oi, Ryu; Okuma, Tadashi; Kojima, Katsuya; Kogo, Osamu; Naruse, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Chemicals Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004196928	A2	20040715	JP 2002-366240	20021218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-366240	20021218

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:107748
GI



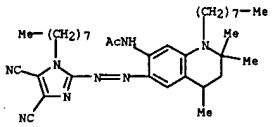
I



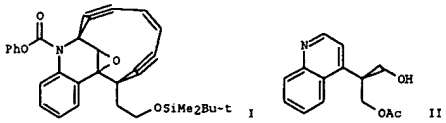
II

AB The inks contain azo dyes represented by I [R1 = H, alkyl, aryl; R2, R3 = H, halo, alkyl(oxy), NHSO2R6, NHCOR7 [R6, R7 = H, alkyl(oxy), aryl(oxy)]; R4, R5 = H, alkyl, aryl]. Thus, a magenta ink comprised of II (prepared from 2-amino-1H-imidazole-4,5-dicarbonitrile, N-(3-di-n-octylaminophenyl)acetamide, and hexyl chloroacetate) and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether showed no precipitation after 3-mo storage at 40° and formed an image with retention of optical d. 80-100° after water immersion or after 100-h accelerated weathering test.
IT **720681-80-1**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(azo dyes; oil-based jet-printing inks forming lightfast and waterproof images and showing good storage stability)
RN 720681-80-1 CA
CN Acetamide, N-[6-[(4,5-dicyano-1-octyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)azo]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-1-octyl-7-quinolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L7 ANSWER 24 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:106300 CA
TITLE: Asymmetric synthesis of a new simplified dynemicin analogue equipped with a handle
AUTHOR(S): Banfi, Luca; Basso, Andrea; Gandolfo, Valentina; Guanti, Giuseppe; Riva, Renata
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica e Chimica Industriale, Genoa, I-16146, Italy
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2004), 45(22), 4221-4223
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:106300
GI



I II

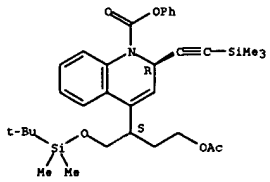
AB The new simplified dynemicin analog I was prepared enantio- and diastereoselectively in 17 steps starting from monoacetate (S)-II. It is equipped with a side arm containing a protected primary alc. function ('handle'), which can be used for conjugation with DNA-complexing agents or for devising new types of trigger.

IT **718629-30-2P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(asym. synthesis of a simplified dynemicin analog via stereoselective addition of trimethylsilylacetylide)

RN 718629-30-2 CA
CN 1(2H)-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 4-[(1S)-3-(acetyloxy)-1-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]methyl]propyl]-2-[(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]-, phenyl ester, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:79346 CA
TITLE: Imaging element containing infrared absorbing bi-chromophoric colorant
INVENTOR(S): Weidner, Charles H.; Wang, Ruizheng; Kaszczuk, Linda A.; Pearce, Glenn T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1433620	A2	20040630	EP 2003-79079	20031215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004127359	A1	20040701	US 2002-329911	20021226
US 6841514	B2	20050111		
JP 2004209984	A2	20040729	JP 2003-434617	20031226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-329911 A	20021226
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 141:79346			

AB Disclosed is an imaging element comprising a bi-chromophoric mol. comprising a first chromophore that exhibits a first absorption maximum above 700 nm and a second chromophore that exhibits a second absorption maximum different from the first absorption maximum, wherein the absorption of the first and second chromophores are substantially independent of each other, and a process for imaging using such a donor element. Elements of the invention eliminate unwanted absorptions in the final image.

IT **713127-34-5**
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(imaging element containing IR absorbing bi-chromophoric colorant)

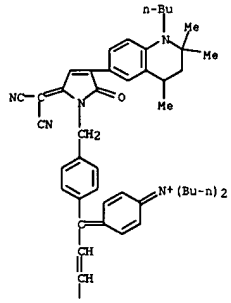
RN 713127-34-5 CA
CN 1-Butanaminium, N-butyl-N-[4-[5-[4-[[3-(1-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)-4-cyano-5-(dicyanomethylene)-2,5-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl]methyl]phenyl]-1-[4-[[3-(1-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)-5-(dicyanomethylene)-2,5-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl]methyl]phenyl]-5-[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]-2,4-pentadienylidene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-, salt with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

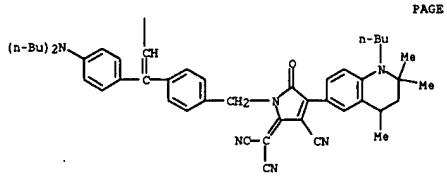
CRN 713127-33-4
CMF C94 H108 N11 O2

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 37181-39-8
CMF C F3 O3 S

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:76352 CA
TITLE: Hair dying tablets containing compounds with reactive carbonyl group
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Gross, Wibke; Hoeffkes, Horst; Oberkobusch, Doris; Schulze Zur Wiesche, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kgaa, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 56 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10260880	A1	20040701	DE 2002-10260880	20021223
WO 2004058202	A1	20040715	WO 2003-EP14202	20031213
W: CN, JP, RU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10260880 A 20021223
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:76352

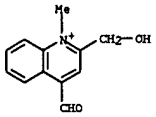
AB The invention concerns oxydative hair dye compns. containing compds. with reactive carbonyl group and that are formulated as tablets; developer and coupler can be formulated as two tablets or as one tablet with developer layer, coupler layer and a dividing layer between the two. Addnl. components are selected from the group of CH-acids, primary and secondary amines, arylamines, hydroxy compds., amino acids and peptides, and dissoln. enhancers. Thus a tablet base composition contained (g): arginine 0.50; Avicel PH102 1.10; magnesium stearate 0.03; Merquat 280 dry 0.05; Aerosil 200 0.01; Optigel SH 0.20; Jaguar HP 120 0.25; Amaze 0.08; Luviskol K30 0.07; Texapon K1296 PLV 0.03. To prepare hair dye tablets 2.32 g of the base composition was mixed for the first tablet with 0.30 g Starlac, 1.38 g 4-formyl-1-methylquinolinium-p-toluene sulfate; for the second tablet with 0.73 g Starlac and 0.95 g 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine sulfate.

IT 711012-37-2
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hair dying tablets containing compds. with reactive carbonyl group)
RN 711012-37-2 CA
CN Quinolinium, 4-formyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1-methyl-, salt with 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

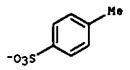
CRN 711012-36-1
CMF C12 H12 N O2

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



CM 2

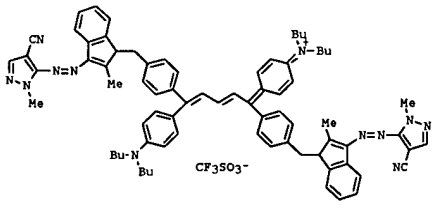
CRN 16722-51-3
CMF C7 H7 O3 S



L7 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:72970 CA
TITLE: Bichromophoric molecules
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Ruizheng; Carroll-Lee, Ann L.; Williams, Kevin W.; Kaszczuk, Linda A.; Weidner, Charles H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1433820	A1	20040630	EP 2003-79080	20031215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004127360	A1	20040701	US 2002-329912	20021226
US 6831163	B2	20041214		
JP 2004211096	A2	20040729	JP 2003-435295	20031226

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-329912 A 20021226
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:72970
GI



I

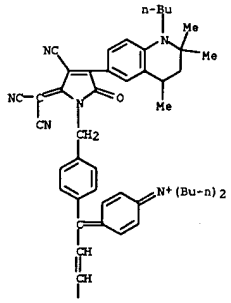
AB Disclosed is a mol. containing a first chromophore that exhibits a first absorption maximum above 700 nm and a second chromophore that exhibits a second absorption maximum different from the first absorption maximum, wherein the absorption of the first and second chromophores are substantially independent of each other. The mol. exhibits improved stability. An example of bichromophoric compds. is I.

IT 713144-69-5
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (manufacture of bichromophoric mols. with good stability)
RN 713144-69-5 CA
CN 1-Butanaminium, N-[4-[1,5-bis[4-[[3-(1-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)-4-cyano-5-(dicyanomethylene)-2,5-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl]methyl]phenyl]-5-[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]-2,4-pentadienylidene]-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-ylidene]-N-butyl-, salt with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

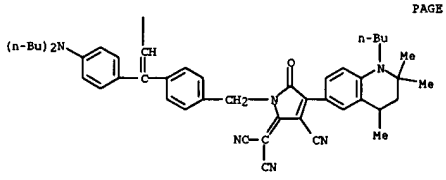
L7 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
CM 1

CRN 713144-68-4
CMF C95 H107 N12 O2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



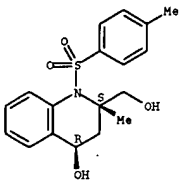
CM 2

CRN 37181-39-8
CMF C F3 O3 S

L7 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

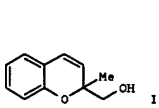
L7 ANSWER 28 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



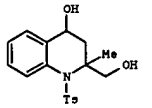
REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

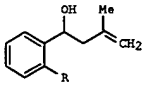
ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:71425 CA
TITLE: A new approach to 2,2-disubstituted chromenes and tetrahydroquinolines through intramolecular cyclization of chiral 3,4-epoxy alcohols
AUTHOR(S): Goujon, Jean-Yves; Zammattio, Francoise; Chretien, Jean-Mathieu; Beaudet, Isabelle
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte des Sciences et des Techniques, CNRS 2465, Laboratoire de Synthese Organique, UMR CNRS 6513, Nantes, 44322, Fr.
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (2004), 60(18), 4037-4049
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:71425
GI



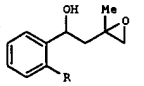
I



II



III



IV

AB An efficient route to chiral chromene and tetrahydroquinoline ring models I and II was developed by means of the vanadium epoxidn. of chiral homoallylic alcs. III (R = OTBS, NHTs) followed by an intramol. epoxide opening of 3,4-epoxy alcs. IV. The configuration of all compds. was confirmed using NMR anal.

IT 709673-05-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of chiral tetrahydroquinolines via Brown's asym. allylation of tosylaminobenzaldehyde with in situ generated methallylborane followed by vanadium catalyzed stereoselective epoxidn. and subsequent TFA promoted ring closure)

RN 709673-05-2 CA
CN 2-Quinolinemethanol, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-, (2S,4R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

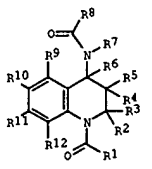
L7 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:54208 CA
TITLE: Preparation of aminotetrahydroquinolines as antiinflammatory agents
INVENTOR(S): Kotera, Osamu; Oshima, Etsuo; Ueno, Kimihisa; Ikemura, Toshihide; Manabe, Haruhiko; Sawada, Masatsugu; Mimura, Hideki; Miyaji, Hiromasa; Nonaka, Hiromi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 111 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004052863	A1	20040624	WO 2003-JP15608	20031205

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-354511 A 20021206
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:54208
GI



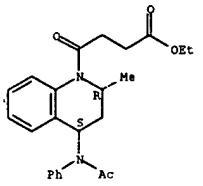
I

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted aryl, etc.; R2, R3 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.; R4, R5 = H, halo, etc.; R6 = H, etc.; R7 = (un)substituted cycloalkyl, (un)substituted aryl, etc.; R8 = (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted aryl, etc.; R9, R10, R11, R12 = H, halo, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.] were prepared Thus, antigen-induced infiltration by eosinophils was inhibited by 48.6% by cis-I [R1 = R7 = Ph; R2 = CH3; R3 = R4 = R5 = R6 = R9 = R10 = R11 = R12 = H] at 100 mg/kg in mice. Formulations are given.

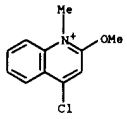
IT 708210-28-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

L7 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
(prepn. of aminotetrahydroquinolines as antiinflammatory agents)
RN 708210-28-0 CA
CN 1(2H)-Quinolinebutanoic acid, 4-(acetylphenylamino)-3,4-dihydro-2-methyl-γ-oxo-, ethyl ester, (2R,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L7 ANSWER 30 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

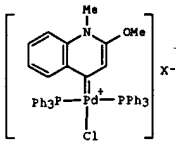


CM 2

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:423795 CA
TITLE: Preparation and characterization of palladium, platinum and manganese di(organo)carbene complexes from quinolinone and quinolinium precursors
AUTHOR(S): Meyer, Wolfgang H.; Deetlefs, Maggel; Pohlmann, Michael; Scholz, Roland; Esterhuysen, Matthias W.; Julius, Gerrit R.; Raubenheimer, Helgard G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Stellenbosch, Matieland, 7602, S. Afr.
SOURCE: Dalton Transactions (2004), (3), 413-420
CODEN: DTARAF; ISSN: 1477-9226
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:423795
GI



I

AB A series of palladium, platinum and manganese di(organo)carbene complexes have been prepared from 4-chloro-N-methylquinolinone by processes that involve alkylation before or after attachment to the metal unit; the nucleophilic heteroatoms are separated from the C-donor atom by three bonds. Thus, sequential reaction of 4-chloro-N-methylquinolinone with Pd(PPh3)4 and MeOTf gave title compound I (X = OTf). The crystal structure of I (X = BF4), prepared from 4-chloro-2-methoxy-N-methylquinolinium tetrafluoroborate, was determined
IT 692775-62-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and characterization of palladium, platinum, and manganese di(organo)carbene complexes from quinolinone and quinolinium precursors)
RN 692775-62-5 CA
CN Quinolinium, 4-chloro-2-methoxy-1-methyl-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 692775-61-4
CMF C11 H11 Cl N O

L7 ANSWER 31 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:304989 CA
TITLE: Novel quaternary ammonium compounds
INVENTOR(S): Susic, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cooee Biosciences Limited, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

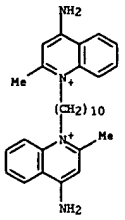
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004029017	A1	20040408	WO 2003-AU1260	20030924
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2002-951785	A 20020926
			AU 2003-900463	A 20030204
			AU 2003-902377	A 20030516

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:304989
AB The invention relates to water insol. quaternary ammonium compound [R1N+R2R3]nR4[R2R3N+R1]mX-, wherein n = 1 or 2; m = 0 or 1; R1 = (substituted) alkyl, substituted Ph alkyl, substituted phenoxy alkoxy alkyl, or (substituted) aryl; R2, R3 = independently H or alkyl; R4 = independently H, alkyl, or aryl (R1, R2 and R3 together form an optionally substituted heterocyclic or heteroaryl ring with the nitrogen); and X = lignosulfonate, alkyl sulfate, alkyl sulfonate, fatty acid anions, naphthylacetate, naphthalene sulfonatte, naphthyloxyacetate naphthalene disulfonate, or aminonaphthalenesulfonate. These compds. are useful as waterproofing agents, binders, strengtheners, antifouling agents, antimicrobial agents, anti-termite agents and/or biocides. Thus, 0.5-0.55 g benzalkonium chloride and 1 g calcium lignosulfonate were stirred to give a benzalkonium lignosulfonate useful as a binder, antimicrobial, and antifouling material.
IT 677008-07-0
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quaternary ammonium compds. useful as binder, antimicrobial, and antifouling materials)
RN 677008-07-0 CA
CN Quinolinium, 1,1'-(1,10-decanediyl)bis[4-amino-2-methyl-, bis(dodecyl sulfate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6707-58-0
CMF C30 H40 N4

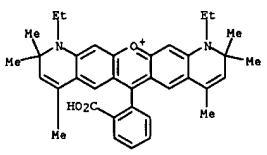
L7 ANSWER 31 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

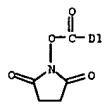


CM 2

CRN 557-47-1
CMF C12 H25 O4 S

L7 ANSWER 32 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)





CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF C1 O4

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 32 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:249476 CA
TITLE: Comparative study of different fluorescent dyes for the detection of proteins on membranes using the peroxyoxalate chemiluminescent reaction
AUTHOR(S): Salerno, Doris; Daban, Joan-Ramon
CORPORATE SOURCE: Facultat de Ciencies, Departament de Bioquimica i Biologia Molecular, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, 08193, Spain
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences (2003), 793(1), 75-81
CODEN: JCBAAI; ISSN: 1570-0232
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB We have previously shown that the bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)oxalate (TCPO)-H2O2 chemiluminescent reaction in acetone can be used for the detection of proteins labeled with the fluorescent reagent 2-methoxy-2,4-diphenyl-3(2H)-furanone (MDPF) on polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes. To improve this method, in this work we have designed and constructed a cell that allows us to perform this chemiluminescent reaction on PVDF membranes with a homogeneous distribution of the reagents. Using this cell we have examined the anal. properties of several recently developed fluorescent protein dyes chemical different from MDPF. We have found that the metal chelate dye SYPRO Ruby can also be excited by the high-energy intermediate produced in the TCPO-H2O2 reaction.

IT **670269-33-7**, ATTO 590 NHS ester
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(comparative study of different fluorescent dyes for detection of proteins on membranes using the peroxyoxalate chemiluminescent reaction)
RN 670269-33-7 CA
CN Pyrano[3,2-g:5,6-g']diquinolin-13-ium, 6-[2-carboxy[[(2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)oxy]carbonyl]phenyl]-1,11-diethyl-1,2,10,11-tetrahydro-2,2,4,8,10,10-hexamethyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 670269-32-6
CMF C41 H42 N3 O7
CCI IDS

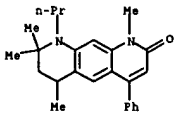
L7 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:207469 CA
TITLE: Image forming material having bluish-violet laser-photosensitive resist material layer and resist image forming method therefor
INVENTOR(S): Urano, Toshiyuki; Kameyama, Yasuhiro; Fujita, Rieko; Miyazawa, Takashi; Toshimitsu, Eriko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004015497	A1	20040219	WO 2003-JP9932	20030805
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2004199031	A2	20040715	JP 2003-203866	20030730
JP 2004212958	A2	20040729	JP 2003-392404	20031121
JP 2004272212	A2	20040930	JP 2003-412134	20031210
JP 2004252421	A2	20040909	JP 2003-424180	20031222
JP 2004264834	A2	20040924	JP 2004-30172	20040206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-229416 A	20020807
			JP 2002-307852 A	20021023
			JP 2002-365470 A	20021217
			JP 2003-17559 A	20030127
			JP 2003-34161 A	20030212
			JP 2003-44649 A	20030221

AB The invention relates to an image forming material having a bluish-violet laser radiation-photosensitive resist material layer highly sensitive to a laser radiation beam in a bluish-violet region and free from a decrease in sensitivity even a film thickness is increased. An image forming material comprising a bluish-violet laser radiation-photosensitive resist material layer formed on a substrate to be worked, wherein the photosensitive resist material layer has a bluish-violet laser radiation-photosensitive resist material layer having a film thickness of at least 10 μm and an absorbance at a wavelength of 405 nm of up to 0.3 per film thickness of 1 μm; and a resist image forming method of scanning and exposing the photosensitive resist material layer of the image forming material by a laser radiation beam having a wavelength of 320-450 nm, and then developing the resultant material.

IT **661474-61-9**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photosensitizer; image forming material having bluish-violet laser-photosensitive resist material layer)
RN 661474-61-9 CA
CN Pyrido[3,2-g]quinolin-1(2H)-one, 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1,6,8,8-tetramethyl-4-phenyl-9-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:163852 CA
TITLE: Stereoselective Diversity-Oriented Solution and Solid-Phase Synthesis of Tetrahydroquinoline-Based Polycyclic Derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Arya, Prabhat; Durieux, Patricia; Chen, Zai-Xin; Joseph, Reni; Leek, Donald M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, Chemical Biology Program, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2004), 6(1), 54-64
CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

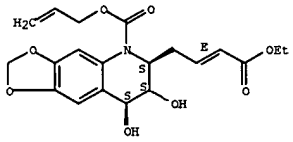
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB A diversity-oriented solution and solid-phase synthesis of tetrahydroquinoline-based tricyclic derivs. has been achieved from enantiomerically pure, natural product-like bicyclic scaffold. The solution synthesis of enantiopure bicyclic scaffold was developed by asym. hetero Michael reaction. Our approach for the synthesis of polycyclic derivs. utilized regio- and stereoselective hetero Michael reaction and ring-closing metathesis as key steps in solution and on solid phase. For example, the carboxylic acid derivative I was converted into II. The asym. hetero-Michael reaction of II gave III as a single diastereomer in 84% yield.

IT **654671-37-1P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(stereoselective diversity-oriented solution and solid-phase synthesis of tetrahydroquinoline-based polycyclic compds.)

RN 654671-37-1 CA
CN 1,3-Dioxolo[4,5-g]quinoline-5(6H)-carboxylic acid, 6-[(2E)-4-ethoxy-4-oxo-2-butenyl]-7,8-dihydro-7,8-dihydroxy-, 2-propenyl ester, (6S,7S,8S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

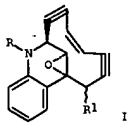
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



L7 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:145911 CA
TITLE: Simplified dynemicin analogs: diastereoselective synthesis and evaluation of their activity against plasmid DNA
AUTHOR(S): Guanti, Giuseppe; Riva, Renata
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica e Chimica Industriale, Genoa, 16146, Italy
SOURCE: Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry (2003), 1(22), 3967-3976
CODEN: OBCRAK; ISSN: 1477-0520
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



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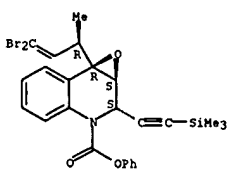
AB The total synthesis of two diastereoisomeric simplified dynemicin analogs I (R = CO2Ph, R1 = α-, β-Me) was reported. The key steps involved are: the regio- and diastereoselective functionalization of an appropriate racemic quinoline precursor and the ring closure to give the 10-membered enediyne moiety through a Pd(0)-catalyzed Stille reaction. After the successful conversion of one of these derivs. into a compound more readily activable under nearly physiol. conditions, the activity against plasmid DNA was evaluated.

IT **650623-58-8P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diastereoselective synthesis of dynemicin A analogs and evaluation of their cleavage activity against plasmid DNA)

RN 650623-58-8 CA
CN Oxireno[c]quinoline-3(2H)-carboxylic acid, 7b-[(1R)-3,3-dibromo-1-methyl-2-propenyl]-1a,7b-dihydro-2-[(trimethylsilyl)ethynyl]-, phenyl ester, (1aS,2S,7bR)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



L7 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

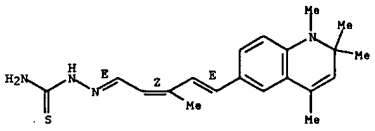
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:145874 CA
TITLE: Novel heteroarotinoids as potential antagonists of Mycobacterium bovis BCG
AUTHOR(S): Brown, Chad W.; Liu, Shengquan; Klucik, Jozef; Berlin, K. Darrell; Brennan, Patrick J.; Kaur, Devinder; Benbrook, Doris M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, 74078-3071, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(4), 1008-1017
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of heteroarotinoids has been prepared and evaluated for activity against Mycobacterium bovis BCG with the thiourea-containing isoxyl (0.5 μg/mL) as the standard 2,2,4-Trimethyl-2H-chromen-7-yl 4-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoate displayed the most significant activity (2.0-4.0 μg/mL) in terms of the lowest concentration (μg/mL) (MIC, min. inhibitory concentration) required to produce a 99% reduction in the number of colonies on a plate as compared to that system free of the agent at the same dilution of the culture suspension. Et 4-({N-(2,2,4,4-tetramethylchroman-6-yl)thiocarbamoyl]amino}benzoate and {[(1E,3Z,5E)-1-aza-4-methyl-6-(1,2,2,4-tetramethyl(1,2-dihydroquinolyl))hexa-1,3,5-trienyl]amino}aminomethane-1-thione exhibited activity at 5.0-10.0 and 10.0-20.0 μg/mL, resp., while the other examples had MIC values of 20 μg/mL or greater. The inhibitory ability of 2,2,4-Trimethyl-2H-chromen-7-yl 4-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoate may occur via the inhibition of mycolic acid synthesis in a like manner as found with isoxyl, but this requires further study. The heteroarotinoids are the first examples to exhibit inhibitory ability against the growth of Mycobacterium bovis BCB.

IT **652991-95-2P**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of heteroarotinoids as potential antagonists of Mycobacterium bovis BCG)

RN 652991-95-2 CA
CN Hydrazinecarbothioamide, 2-{(2Z,4E)-5-(1,2-dihydro-1,2,2,4-tetramethyl-6-quinolinyl)-3-methyl-2,4-pentadienylidene]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

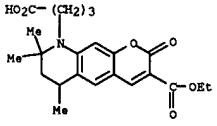
L7 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:141971 CA
TITLE: Triple FRET: A tool for studying long-range molecular interactions
AUTHOR(S): Haustein, Elke; Jahnz, Michael; Schwille, Petra
CORPORATE SOURCE: Experimental Biophysics Group, MPI for Biophysical Chemistry, Goettingen, 37077, Germany
SOURCE: ChemPhysChem (2003), 4(7), 745-748
CODEN: CPCHFT; ISSN: 1439-4235
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) has been used as a spectroscopic ruler for measuring mol. distances, but the use of this technique has been limited to extremely short distances from 10 to about 75Å, with 100Å being the utmost limit. The most intuitive way to overcome this limitations would consist of simply adding a third chromophore, thus extending this principle to triple-color FRET (triFRET). TriFRET is not only feasible, but the effective distance could easily be increased to 100Å and beyond.

IT **652966-03-5**, ATTO 425
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chromophore-labeled oligonucleotides used to demonstrate triple FRET technique for measuring long-range mol. interactions)

RN 652966-03-5 CA
CN 2H-Pyrano[3,2-g]quinoline-9(6H)-butanoic acid, 3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-7,8-dihydro-6,8,8-trimethyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

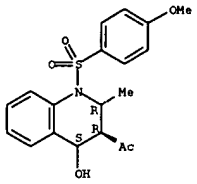
L7 ANSWER 38 OF 38 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:111257 CA
TITLE: Efficient construction of 1,2-dihydroquinoline and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline rings using tandem Michael-aldol reaction
AUTHOR(S): Makino, Kazuishi; Hara, Osamu; Takiguchi, Yuko; Katano, Takayuki; Asakawa, Yumiko; Hatano, Keiichiro; Hamada, Yasumasa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chiba University, Yayoi-cho, Inage-ku, Chiba, 263-8522, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2003), 44(50), 8925-8929
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:111257

AB 1,2-Dihydroquinolines and a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline were efficiently constructed using tandem Michael-aldol reaction starting from N-protected o-aminobenzaldehydes and α,β-unsatd. carbonyl compds. in good yield. Crystal structure of one of the products was also reported.

IT **646062-87-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of di- and tetrahydroquinoline rings using tandem or diastereoselective Michael-aldol reaction of N-protected aminobenzaldehydes and unsatd. carbonyl compds.)

RN 646062-87-5 CA
CN 4-Quinolinol, 3-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-methyl-, (2R,3R,4S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L2                 4 S L1 SAM
L3              2109 S L1 FULL

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 13:39:31 ON 16 JUN 2005
L4                61 S L3
L5           3844183 S PHARM? OR DRUG? OR TREAT?
L6                23 S L4 AND L5
L7                38 S L4 NOT L6

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Executing the logoff script...


=> LOG Y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:40:39 ON 16 JUN 2005
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